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ABSTRACT

This Kids Count report examines national and statewide trends in the well-being of the nation's children. The statistical portrait is based on 10 indicators of well being: (1) percent of low birth weight babies; (2) infant mortality rate; (3) child death rate; (4) rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide and suicide; (5) teen birth rate; (6) percent of teens who are high school dropouts; (7) percent of teens not attending school and not working; (8) percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment; (9) percent of children living in poverty; and (10) percent of families with children headed by a single parent. Among the findings, the report shows that between 1990 and 1998, all but one state saw an increase in the percent of low birth weight babies. The percent of families with children headed by a single parent increased in most states, while the percent of children living in poverty remained unchanged. The remaining seven indicators showed improvement. The bulk of the report is comprised of national and state profiles. These profiles include information on demographics; education and economics; child health; juvenile justice; children in working poor families; and trend data. State profiles include national rankings for each indicator. Three appendices provide standard scores and national rankings, multi-year trend data for Kids Count indicators, and multi-year national composite ranks. Definitions, data sources, criteria for selecting Kids Count indicators, and contacts for specific state projects are included. (SD)

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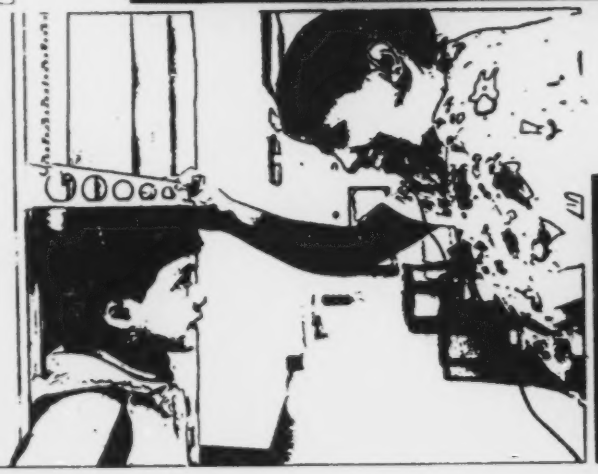

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KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK

State Profiles of Child Well-Being

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KIDS COUNT, a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation, is a national and state by state effort to track the status of children in the United States, to provide policymakers and citizens with benchmarks of child well-being. KIDS COUNT seeks to enhance local, state, and national discussions concerning ways to secure better futures for all children. At the national level, the principal activity of the initiative is the publication of the annual *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, which houses the best available data to measure the educational, social, economic, and physical well-being of children. The Foundation also funds a nationwide network of state level KIDS COUNT projects that provide a more detailed community by community picture of the condition of children.

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2001

KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK

State Profiles of Child Well-Being

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

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Finally, we would like to thank the state KIDS COUNT projects listed on page 175 and the dissemination partners listed on page 184 for distributing the *Data Book* to national, state, and local leaders across the country.

To obtain additional copies of this publication, call 410.223.2890 or write to the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Attn: *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, 701 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, MD 21202.

The *KIDS COUNT Data Book: 2001* can be viewed or ordered on the Internet at www.kidscount.org.

This 12th annual *KIDS COUNT Data Book* and *2001 KIDS COUNT Data Online* are available at www.kidscount.org. This website aims to provide the best available data and analysis on critical issues affecting struggling families and vulnerable children.

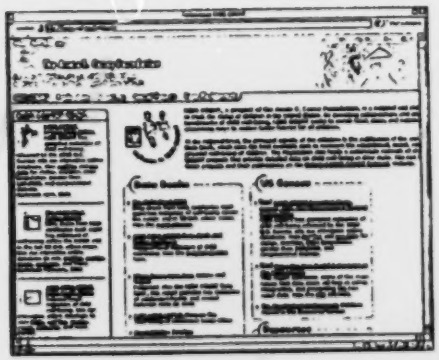
Since the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* was first placed online three years ago, the KIDS COUNT website has become one of the most comprehensive and authoritative sources of information on U.S. children and families. In coming months, the Casey Foundation will expand this electronic database with new statistical information from the Census Bureau and other government agencies.

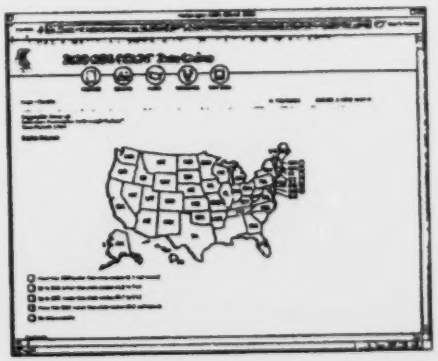
Users of the online database will find trend data going back to 1990, when the first *KIDS COUNT Data Book* was published. Using the built-in software, web users can chart a variety of longitudinal comparisons examining differences between states based on a wide selection of indicators of child well-being.

We encourage researchers, students, government officials, and advocacy groups to use *KIDS COUNT Data Online*, and we invite comments or suggestions for additions or improvements to the database. Use of data developed or reprinted from the site should be credited to the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

This easy-to-use, interactive resource provides:

- Profiles of individual states and the District of Columbia;
- State indicators graphed over time;
- Color-coded maps to highlight the data;
- All 50 states, ranked by 10 key indicators;
- Raw data that can be downloaded for analysis;
- PDF files of the entire *2001 KIDS COUNT Data Book*.





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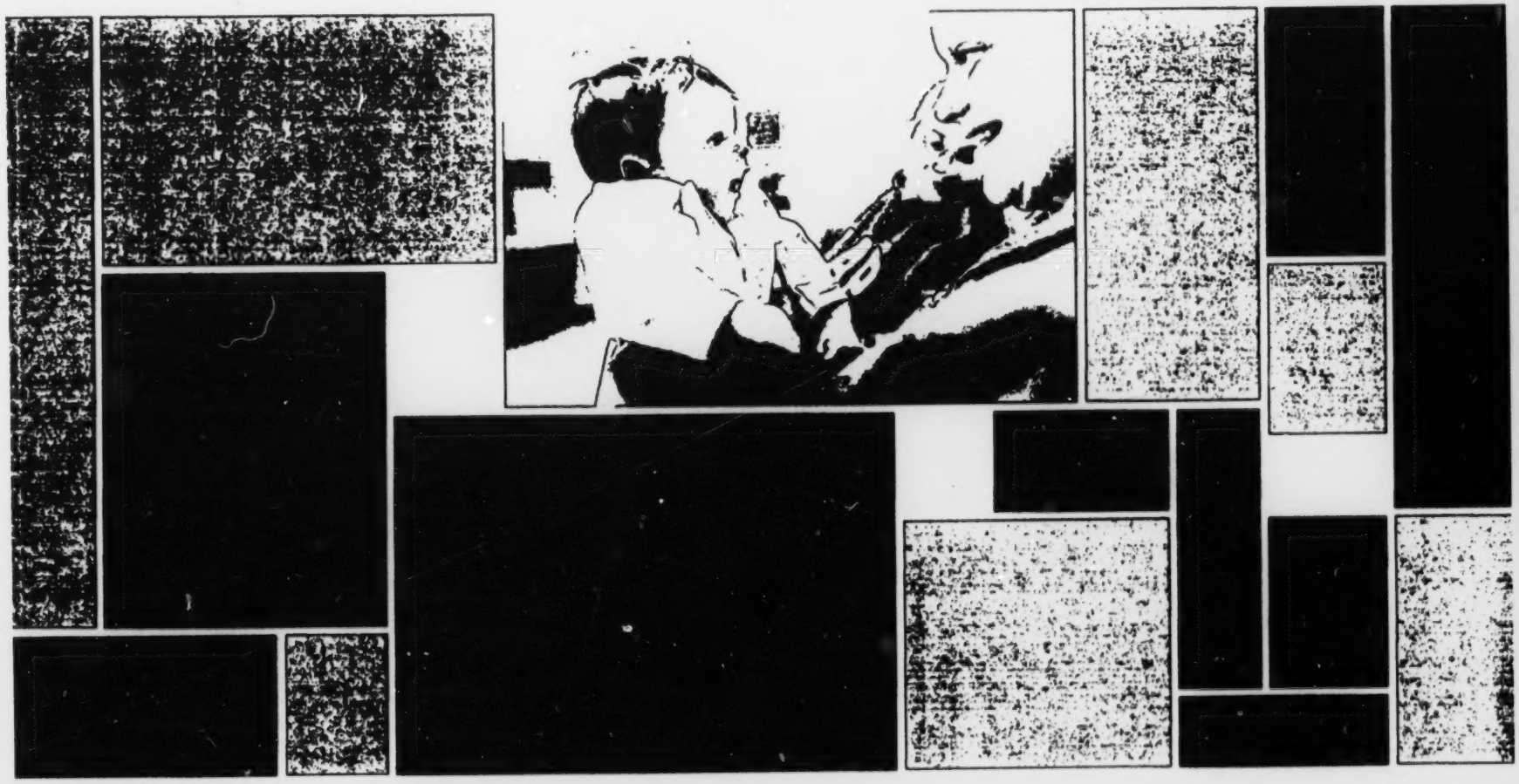


FOREWORD

The raw numbers contained in this 12th annual *KIDS COUNT Data Book* paint a statistical portrait of the condition of America's children that is both complex and compelling. While most of our nation's kids have access to decent schooling, health care, and housing, as well as a stable and secure family life, it is clear that millions of other children face challenges every day along their path to adulthood.

It is gratifying to report that over the past decade of relative prosperity, seven of the state-level KIDS COUNT measures of child well-being improved. Two others worsened, and one remained unchanged. In a decade that saw the largest growth in the number of children in the U.S. population since the 1950s, it is important to note one of the most welcome trends: a significant drop in the child poverty rate. In 1999, that rate of 16.9 percent was the lowest since 1979, and the 2 percentage point drop between 1998 and 1999 was the biggest one-year decrease since the mid-1960s. Perhaps equally important, if less noticed, is the fact that the share of children living in single-parent families has actually begun to shrink. After peaking in 1996 at 29.1 percent, the percentage of all children living in single-parent families fell to 27.8 percent in 2000.

While we justifiably celebrate this good news, the grim fact remains that a sizable share of our families continue to be trapped in a cycle of hardship, still struggling to meet the day-to-day needs of their children. As the numbers in this *Data Book* attest, more than 16 million children have parents who, despite working all year, are barely making ends meet. These employed but fragile families live paycheck to paycheck, in circumstances where a medical illness or a major car repair spells a crisis. Some of these parents are part of the major migration from welfare to work that occurred during the late 1990s, when devolution shifted significant responsibility and resources to the

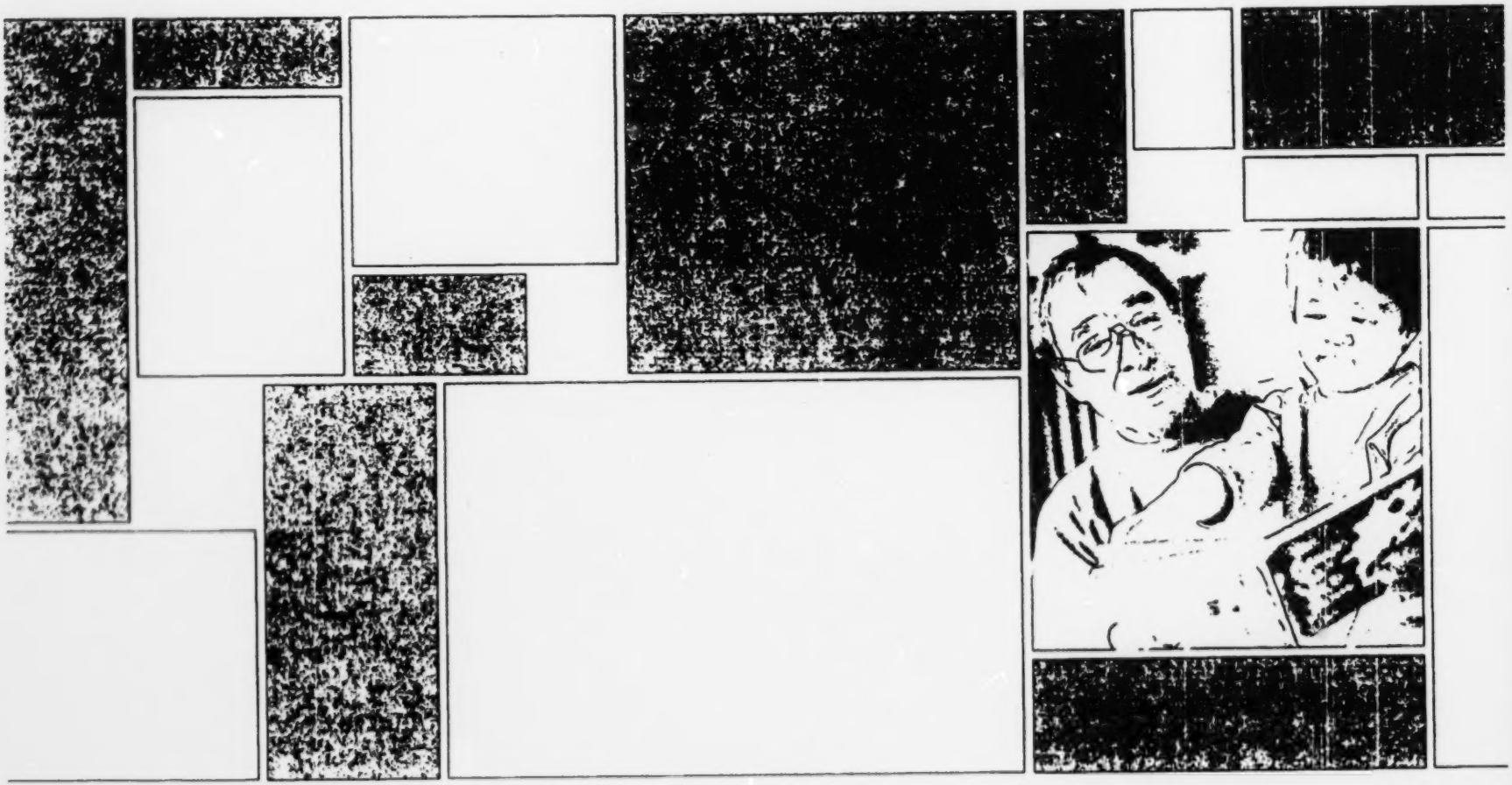
states, and welfare rolls were cut in half. Others have been toiling in entry-level, temporary jobs for years. As we begin to think about the next wave of welfare reform and re-examine our economic policies, these struggling families must be part of the picture.

It is not merely insufficient income that stymies too many of America's families. Millions of parents trying to raise children in our poorest communities have the additional burden of inferior schools; littered and unsafe streets; inadequate housing, health, and recreational facilities; and tenuous links to mainstream systems and institutions, including law enforcement and religious organizations. Such conditions mean these families cannot fully contribute to the nation's social and economic well-being.

This *Data Book* will be followed by a companion document that examines the plight of working-poor families and explores efforts that show genuine promise in helping these families achieve a stable and positive environment where their children can flourish. In addition, it reflects a deeply held belief of the Casey Foundation: To make a lasting difference in the lives of families living on the margins of the economic boom requires a concerted, comprehensive effort targeted on those neighborhoods where the vast majority of children are still being left behind.

Solid and persuasive data, long the hallmark of KIDS COUNT, can only portray the conditions that either help or jeopardize successful outcomes for children. By mobilizing public awareness, and crafting workable and fair policies, this country can continue to make progress in the fight against disadvantage and injustice and provide a decent future for *all* children.

Douglas W. Nelson
President
The Annie E. Casey Foundation



SUMMARY AND FINDINGS

The broad array of data we present each year in the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* is intended to illuminate the status of America's children and to assess trends in their well-being. By updating the assessment every year, KIDS COUNT provides ongoing benchmarks with which states can see how they have advanced or regressed since 1990. States also use KIDS COUNT to compare the status of their children with those in other states across several dimensions of child well-being. Furthermore, the annual presentation of KIDS COUNT data allows us to make incremental improvements as new data become available and methods are refined.

Although the 10 measures used in KIDS COUNT to rank states can hardly capture the full range of conditions shaping kids' lives, we believe these indicators possess three important attributes: (1) They reflect a wide range of factors affecting the well-being of children (such as health, adequacy of income, and educational attainment). (2) They reflect experiences across a range of developmental stages—from birth through early adulthood. (3) They permit legitimate comparisons because they are consistent across states and over time. (For more information about the criteria used to select KIDS COUNT indicators, see p. 174.)

As the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* has developed over time, the indicators used to rank states have changed. Stronger indicators have replaced weaker ones. Consequently, one cannot assess changes in the well-being of children in a state by comparing rankings in the *2001 Data Book* to rankings in past *Data Books*. However, Appendix 3 shows how states would have ranked in past years if we had employed exactly the same 10 measures used in the *2001 Data Book*.

The measures shown here are a combination of outcomes and risk factors. Although conceptually there are distinctions to be made between outcomes and risk factors, for our purposes it is sufficient to note that all of the measures used to rank states are closely associated with problems for kids—either directly or indirectly.

The 10 indicators used to rank states reflect a developmental perspective on childhood and underscore our goal to provide a world where pregnant women and newborns thrive; infants and young children receive the support they need to enter school prepared to learn; children succeed in school; adolescents choose healthy behaviors; and young people experience a successful transition into adulthood. In all of these stages of development, young people need the economic and social assistance provided by a strong family and a supportive community.

KIDS COUNT State Indicators

In the pages that follow, the most recent figures are compared with corresponding data from 1990 to assess the trends in each state during that decade. To provide a fuller picture of children's lives and a framework for better understanding the 10 indicators of child well-being used to rank states, several background measures, including the percent of children living in working-poor families, are included for each state.

The 10 key indicators of child well-being used here are all from federal government statistical agencies and reflect the best available state-level data for each indicator. However, it is important to recognize that no data are perfect. For example, many of the indicators used here are derived from samples, and like all sample data, they contain some random error. Other measures (the Infant Mortality Rate and the Child Death Rate, for example) are based on relatively small numbers of events in some states and may exhibit some random fluctuation from year to year. Therefore, we urge readers to focus on relatively large differences—both across states and over time within a state. Small differences may reflect random fluctuations rather than real changes in the well-being of children.[1]

We include data for the District of Columbia in this year's *Data Book*, but we do not include DC in our state rankings. The District is so different from any state that the comparisons are not meaningful. It is more useful to look at changes in the District of Columbia over the 1990s, or to compare the District with other large cities.[2]

The data on the following pages present a rich but complex picture of American children. Some dimensions of well-being improved, some worsened, and some showed little change. At the national level, seven of the indicators of child well-being showed that conditions improved between 1990 and 1998, while child well-being worsened on two other indicators (and remained unchanged on yet another). Table 1 provides a summary of results from this year's *KIDS COUNT Data Book*.

It should be noted, however, that some of these changes were very small and may be nothing more than random fluctuations. Naturally, the portrait of child well-being varies between states, and state-level measures often mask important differences within a state.

Table 1: Changes in Key Indicators of Child Well-Being

Indicators*	National Change 1990–1998 — Percent Change (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	State Changes 1990–1998 — Number of States That Are: Worse	Unchanged	Better
Percent low-birthweight babies	7	49	0	1
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	22	4	0	46
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	23	2	2	46
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	24	4	0	46
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	19	0	1	49
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	10	18	8	24
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	20	8	5	37
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	13	11	5	34
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	0	20	4	26
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	13	46	1	3

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

Each of the 10 indicators is discussed separately below.

Percent Low-Birthweight Babies

Babies weighing less than 2,500 grams (about 5.5 pounds) at birth have a high probability of experiencing developmental problems. Therefore, the Percent Low-Birthweight Babies reflects a group of children who are likely to have problems as they move through the growth stages.

Some of the risks faced by low-birthweight babies have been captured in data linking information from birth and death certificates.[3] Although low-birthweight babies were only 7.6 percent of all births in 1998, they accounted for 65 percent of infant deaths that year. The risk of dying during the first year of life is more than 20 times higher for low-birthweight babies (62 deaths per 1,000 births) than for babies of normal birthweight (3 deaths per 1,000 births).

Nationally, 298,208 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams in 1998. Low-birthweight babies were 7.6 percent of all births in 1998, compared to only 7.0 percent in 1990. This represents a 9 percent increase over the 1990-1998 period.

The rise in low-birthweight babies is linked to an increase in twins and triplets. According to the National Center for Health Statistics, "Two related trends have been associated with the rise in multiple births, especially higher-order multiples; older age at childbearing (women in their thirties are more likely than younger women to have a multiple birth, even without the use of fertility therapy), and the more widespread use of fertility-enhancing therapy (fertility drugs and techniques such as in vitro fertilization)."[4] According to the National Center for Health Statistics,[5] multiple birth babies were nine times more likely to be of low birthweight than were single birth babies—57 percent versus 6 percent. The number of twins and triplets increased from 96,695 (2.3 percent of all births) in 1990 to 117,589 (3.0 percent) in 1998. The percent of all births that were low birthweight went from 7.0 percent in 1990 to 7.6 percent in 1998, but among single births the increase was much more modest (from 5.90 percent in 1990 to 6.05 percent in 1998).[6]

While an increase in twins and triplets explains much of the increase in low-birthweight babies born between 1990 and 1998, it does not explain the enormous racial differentials on this measure. In 1998, 6.6 percent of births to non-Hispanic whites were of low birthweight, compared to 13.2 percent of births to non-Hispanic blacks, 6.4 percent of births to Hispanics, 7.4 percent of births to Asians and Pacific Islanders, and 6.8 percent of births to Native Americans.[7] Among single births, 4.9 percent of non-Hispanic white births were low birthweight compared to 11.4 percent for non-Hispanic blacks and 5.4 percent for Hispanics.[8]

One of the reasons for the racial differentials may be access to health insurance and medical care. According to a recent Census Bureau report,[9] one-third of all Latinos (33 percent) and more than one-fifth of all African Americans and Asian Americans (21 percent each) did not have health insurance in 1999. In

addition, data from the March 2000 Current Population Survey show that among women of childbearing age (ages 15-44), 25 percent of those living in central cities lacked health insurance in 1999, compared to 16 percent of those living in the suburbs. Among Hispanic women of childbearing age living in central cities, 41 percent lacked health insurance in 1999.[10]

Between 1990 and 1998, the percentage of births that were of low birthweight increased in every state except Georgia. The percentage of low-birthweight babies in the District of Columbia dropped by 13 percent between 1990 and 1998. Among the states, the percentage of 1998 births that were of low birthweight ranged from a low of 5.4 percent in Oregon to a high of 10.1 percent in Louisiana and Mississippi.

Infant Mortality Rate

Since the first year of life is more precarious than later years of childhood, negative social conditions (such as poverty and an unhealthy physical environment) have a bigger impact on infants. The number of children who die before their first birthday is reflected in the Infant Mortality Rate, defined as the number of deaths to persons less than 1 year old per 1,000 live births during the year.

Children born to families with fewer advantages are more likely to experience serious health problems at an early age. For example, the Infant Mortality Rate for children born into poor families was more than 50 percent higher than that for children born into families with incomes above the poverty line.[11] The link between poverty and infant mortality helps explain why the Infant Mortality Rate of African Americans remains more than twice that of whites. The poverty rate for blacks is about two and one-half times that of whites, and the Infant Mortality Rate for non-Hispanic blacks in 1998 was 14.7 compared to 6.1 for non-Hispanic whites. However, the Infant Mortality Rate for Hispanics (who have a poverty rate as high as blacks) was only 5.9, suggesting that the link between poverty and infant mortality may be even more complicated than it first appears.

The Infant Mortality Rate in America's largest cities (7.9 deaths per 1,000 births) is 10 percent higher than the rate for the nation as a whole (7.2).[12] However, the problem of infant mortality varies among individual cities, and even among neighborhoods within these cities.[13] Communities where there is a confluence of several problems, such as poverty, unemployment, and illiteracy, tend to have higher infant mortality rates. One reason for the high Infant Mortality Rate in low-income neighborhoods is that residents are less likely to have easy access to neonatal intensive care.[14]

During 1998, there were 28,371 infants under age 1 who died in the United States.[15] The U.S. Infant Mortality Rate declined from 9.2 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 7.2 deaths in 1998. This improvement was reflected in 46 states and the District of Columbia, but infant mortality worsened in 4 states. In 1998, the Infant Mortality Rate ranged from a low of 4.4 in New Hampshire to a high of 10.2 in Alabama.

Child Death Rate

In 1998, 13,042 children between the ages of 1 and 14 died in the United States. This amounts to 24 out of every 100,000 children in this age range, down from 31 deaths per 100,000 in 1990.

The Child Death Rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1 to 14) has fallen steadily for the past several years, due in large part to advances in medical care. The general decrease in deaths from motor vehicle accidents, which accounted for one-fifth of all child deaths in 1998, also has contributed to a declining Child Death Rate.

This measure improved among each racial and ethnic group, although the 1998 rates for African American (42 deaths per 100,000) and Native American (41 deaths per 100,000) children were nearly twice the rate for children in other groups.

While the Child Death Rate in the United States has been declining, it is still much higher than that in most other wealthy countries. Figure 1 shows that compared to 25 other relatively developed countries, the United States ranks 23rd in terms of children's deaths due to injuries. This may reflect the fact that U.S. children are much more likely to be involved in automobile accidents. It is also important to recognize that deaths by injury are just the tip of the iceberg. One study found that for each death due to injury, there were 160 children admitted to a hospital for an injury and about 2,000 children with emergency department visits related to injuries.[16]

Between 1990 and 1998, the Child Death Rate decreased in 46 states and the District of

FIGURE 1

Child Injury Death Rate in the Early 1990s

Rank	Country	Number of deaths per 100,000 children ages 1 to 14	Rank	Country	Number of deaths per 100,000 children ages 1 to 14
1	Sweden	2.5	14	Belgium	6.5
2	UK	3.0	15	Austria	6.6
3	Italy	3.2	16	Australia	6.7
4	Netherlands	3.5	17	Switzerland	6.7
5	Norway	3.8	18	Canada	7.0
6	Greece	3.8	19	Hungary	7.4
7	Denmark	4.0	20	Czech Republic	8.0
8	Spain	4.0	21	Poland	8.6
9	Finland	4.0	22	New Zealand	8.7
10	Germany	4.1	23	USA	9.0
11	Ireland	4.2	24	Portugal	11.2
12	Japan	4.2	25	Mexico	13.6
13	France	4.5	26	Korea	23.6

NOTE: Data reflect deaths from 1991 to 1995.
SOURCE: Innocenti Research Center, 2001, Child Deaths by Injury in Rich Nations, *United Nations Children's Fund, UNICEF, Florence, Italy, p.6, Figure 1, February.*

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Columbia, was unchanged in 2 states, and increased in 2 others. Among the states, the Child Death Rate in 1998 ranged from a low of 11 in Massachusetts to a high of 42 in Mississippi.

Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide

The Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide reflects deaths among 15- to 19-year-olds (per 100,000 teens in this age group) from these three causes. Deaths from these three sources accounted for 77 percent of all deaths in this age group in 1998.

Accidents continue to account for at least three times as many teen deaths as any other source, including homicide. Although accidents, homicides, and suicides all declined between 1990 and 1998, a closer examination of recent trends reveals a more complex picture. Between 1990 and 1994, the number of teen deaths due to accidents fell from 7,561 to 6,565, while the number of teen homicides increased from 3,042 to 3,569 during the same period. However, between 1994 and 1998, the number of teen homicides fell 35 percent to 2,311. Unfortunately, the number of accidental teen deaths inched upward during the same period, to 6,590 in 1998. In another positive trend, the number of teen suicide deaths decreased from 1,979 in 1990 to 1,737 in 1998.

The Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide fell from 71 deaths per 100,000 teens in 1990 to 54 deaths per 100,000 in 1998—a drop of 24 percent. This measure improved among all racial and ethnic groups during the period, but the rate remains significantly higher for African-American and Native American teens. During the 1990s, the rate of teen deaths from these three causes declined in 46 states and the District of Columbia and increased in 4 other states. In 1998 the Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide ranged from a low of 33 deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15 to 19 in Rhode Island to a high of 86 deaths per 100,000 teens in Nevada.

Teen Birth Rate

Teenage childbearing is problematic because it often diminishes the opportunities of both the child and the young mother. Births to females under age 18 are particularly troublesome because most of these mothers are unmarried and have not completed high school. Eight to 12 years after birth, a child born to an unmarried, teenage, high school dropout is 10 times as likely to be living in poverty as a child born to a mother with none of these three characteristics.[17]

Most teenage mothers are not settled in a job or career, and many young fathers do not provide financial help. Data from the Census Bureau indicate that only 10 percent of mothers ages 15 to 17 received child support payments in 1997.[18] Data from the March 2000 Current Population Survey show that only 58 percent of males ages 16 to 19 had any earned income in 1999 and that the average annual income for those who worked was slightly less than $6,000.

Children born to teenage mothers have a lower probability of obtaining the emotional and financial resources they need to develop into independent, productive, and well-adjusted adults. Research shows that children born to single mothers "are twice as likely to drop out of high school, twice as likely to have a child before age twenty, and one and one-half times as likely to be 'idle'—out of school and out of work—in their late teens and early twenties."[19] Thus, babies born to young teens reflect a group of children who will have to overcome high odds to thrive.

Although teenage childbearing is usually denoted by the age of the mother, it is important to recognize that many of the fathers of these babies are not teenagers. A slight majority (51 percent) of the fathers of children born to females under age 18 were in their 20s.[20] If programs to prevent teen pregnancy focus solely on teenagers, they may miss an important segment of the population involved in this problem. Furthermore, although data remain scattered and preliminary, there seems to be growing evidence that the births experienced by many young teens may be the result of nonvoluntary sex.[21] To the extent that teen births are a result of nonvoluntary sex, prevention models that focus solely on choice may be neither appropriate nor effective.

There are two primary reasons why teen birth rates are falling—fewer teens are having sex, and more teens who do have sex are using contraception. The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System[22] found that 50 percent of the nation's high school students reported having ever had sex in 1999, compared to 54 percent in 1991. Moreover, 58 percent of the students who did have sex reported using condoms in 1999, compared to only 46 percent in 1991.

Researchers attribute the recent trends in teen sexual activity and contraceptive use to a variety of factors.[23] First, there has been a greater public emphasis on delaying sexual activity. Second, teenagers seem to have taken more responsible attitudes about casual sex and out-of-wedlock childbearing. Third, there is an increased fear of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), especially Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). Fourth, long-lasting contraceptive methods, such as the implant (Norplant) and the injected (Depo-Provera) options, have become increasingly popular. Fifth, more restrictive criteria for obtaining public assistance may have made some teenagers think more carefully about the costs of becoming a parent. Finally, a stronger economy has created better job prospects for young people.

Nationally, the Teen Birth Rate fell from 37 births per 1,000 females ages 15 to 17 in 1990 to 30 births per 1,000 teen girls in this age range in 1998. This decline was reflected among every major racial and ethnic group. Moreover, the birth rate among 18- and 19-year-olds also declined during the period—for all racial and ethnic groups.

Although the recent decline in teen births is welcome news, it is important to recognize that the teen birth rate in the United States is still well above that of other developed coun-

tries.[24] More information about teen sexual activity, including teen birth rates, is available in the recent KIDS COUNT publication *When Teens Have Sex: Issues and Trends—KIDS COUNT Special Report*, which provides a wealth of state-by-state information related to teen sexual activity.[25]

Every state except one echoed the national decrease in teenage childbearing between 1990 and 1998. The Teen Birth Rate in North Dakota remained constant at a very low 16 births per 1,000. The Teen Birth Rate in 1998 ranged from a low of 11 births per 1,000 females ages 15 to 17 in Vermont to a high of 47 births per 1,000 in Mississippi.

Percent of Teens Who Are High School Dropouts

Graduating from high school is critical for both obtaining post-secondary education and getting a good job. In many school systems around the country, especially those in wealthy suburbs, a high percentage of students stay in school and graduate on time with a good education. However, many students, especially those living in troubled inner-city areas, attend schools where graduating on time with a solid education is more the exception than the rule. In high-poverty neighborhoods in large cities (neighborhoods with poverty rates above 20 percent) one-fifth of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1999.[26]

Teens who drop out of high school will find it difficult to achieve financial success in life. The most recent data available from the Census Bureau's Survey of Income and Program Participation suggest that high school dropouts are about three times as likely to slip into poverty from one year to the next as those who have finished high school.[27] A recent report from the U.S. Department of Education concludes, "In terms of employment, earnings, and family formation, dropouts from high school face difficulties in making the transition to the adult world."[28] As America moves further into the 21st century, when advanced skills and technical knowledge will be required for most meaningful jobs, the prospects for those who have not completed high school will be even more dismal.

Ongoing changes in the U.S. economy have increased the financial costs of dropping out of high school. Between 1973 and 1999, for example, the average hourly wage (adjusted for inflation) of high school dropouts fell 24 percent.[29] The deterioration of wages among poorly educated workers has hit the youngest workers the hardest, and this factor often is implicated in the deterioration of family formation and family stability among young adults.[30]

Nationwide in 1998, 9 percent of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts, a slight improvement from 10 percent in 1990. However, the degree of change during this period varied across the states. The dropout rate fell in 24 states and the District of Columbia between 1990 and 1998, rose in 18 states, and was unchanged in 8 others. It should be noted, however, that many of these changes were quite small and probably not significant. In 1998 the high school dropout

rate ranged from a low of 5 percent in Hawaii, North Dakota, and Wisconsin, to a high of 17 percent in Arizona and Nevada.

Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working

During late adolescence, young people make some critical choices that affect their transition to adulthood. The Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working (sometimes referred to as idle teens) reflects the roughly 1.3 million young people ages 16 to 19 who are not engaged in either of the core activities that usually occupy people during this crucial period in their lives. Those who have dropped out of school are clearly vulnerable, but many young persons who have finished school but are not working also belong to a marginalized group. Work experience at this point in life is critical, and people who spend a large share of their young adult years unemployed have a hard time finding and keeping a job later in life.

Nationwide there was a decline in the share of 16- to 19-year-olds not attending school and not working, from 10 percent in 1990 to 8 percent in 1998. African-American and Hispanic youth were twice as likely as white youth to be in this category. The share of idle teens also fell in 37 states during this period, while increasing in 8 states and the District of Columbia and remaining unchanged in 5 states. Among the states, the Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working in 1998 ranged from a low of 4 percent in Iowa and Minnesota to a high of 13 percent in New Mexico.

Percent of Children Living With Parents Who Do Not Have Full-Time, Year-Round Employment

In 1998, nearly 19 million children had no parent in the household who worked full-time, year-round. Although many of these children are poor, it is important to recognize that the problems associated with this situation go beyond the effects of poverty. A recent report by the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics notes, "Secure parental employment may also enhance children's psychological well-being and improve family functioning by reducing negative effects that unemployment and underemployment can have on parents."[9] In fact, the belief that kids are better off when their parents work was the key premise of the major welfare reform legislation that Congress passed in 1996.

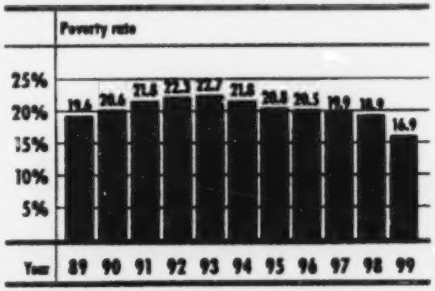
Since a working parent offers a strong positive role model for children, those growing up in a family without a regularly employed parent do not experience the positive effects that such a parental figure offers. Also, some scholars note that the routinization of household schedules that typically accompanies full-time work is beneficial for children.

Many parents who cannot find regular employment end up working at temporary or part-time jobs that do not provide enough money to support a family, are often at odd hours requiring unusual child-care arrangements, and offer little overall stability.

Nationally, the Percent of Children Living With Parents Who Do Not Have Full-time, Year-Round Employment declined from 30 percent in

FIGURE 2

Child Poverty Rate During the 1990s



SOURCE: Dalaker, Joseph, and Bernadette Proctor, 2000, "Poverty in the United States: 1999," Current Population Reports, Series P60-210, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, Table B-2.

1990 to 26 percent in 1998—a 13 percent improvement. Between 1990 and 1998, the share of children living with parents without a full-time, year-round job declined in 34 states, increased in 11 states, and was unchanged in 5 states and the District of Columbia. Among the states, the 1998 figures ranged from a low of 16 percent in Nebraska to a high of 37 percent in West Virginia.

Percent of Children in Poverty

The Percent of Children in Poverty is perhaps the most global and widely used indicator of child well-being. This is partly due to the fact that poverty is closely linked to a number of undesirable outcomes in areas such as health, education, emotional welfare, and delinquency.[32]

The data shown here are based on the official poverty measure as determined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. However, a number of researchers are critical of the official measure,[33] and public opinion polls suggest that the current poverty line ($13,423 for a family of one adult and two children in 1999) is unrealistically low.[34] The Census Bureau has recently started publishing a set of experimental poverty measures that incorporate many of the changes called for in a study by the National Academy of Sciences.[35]

Growth in the ranks of poor children during the 1980s and early 1990s was not due to an increase in the number of welfare-dependent families; rather, it was because the ranks of the working poor were growing. Between 1976 and 1999, the number of poor children living in families totally dependent on welfare has actually fallen from 2.8 million to 1.1 million, while the number of poor children living in families with income from earnings, but no income from public assistance, increased from 4.4 million in 1976 to 6.7 million in 1999.[36]

It is also noteworthy that a large segment of children in poverty do not receive benefits from the government's major cash assistance programs, such as Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (formerly called Aid to Families With Dependent Children) and/or Supplemental Security Income. Census Bureau data indicate that only 31 percent of children in poverty resided in a family that received cash public assistance in 1999.

Despite the enormous wealth in the United States, our child poverty rate is among the highest in the developed world. One study[37] that examined child poverty rates in 17 developed countries indicates that the child poverty rate in the United States was the highest among the 17 countries studied (50 percent higher than the next highest country). This finding was reinforced by a recent United Nations study that found that among industrialized nations, only Russia has a higher child poverty rate than the United States.[38] The gap in the child poverty rate between the United States and other developed countries is partly a product of differences in private-sector income, but the enormous differences in governmental efforts to alleviate child poverty greatly accentuate the disparities. The lack of investment in our children will put us at a competitive disadvantage in the international marketplace of the 21st century.

The state measure of child poverty used in this year's *Data Book* differs from the one used

in *Data Books* prior to 2000. This year—like last year—we use information from the Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) series that provides annual estimates of child poverty figures for states. The Bureau developed this estimate series to help the U.S. Department of Education distribute roughly $8 billion each year in Title I funds. These estimates also are used to monitor changes in child poverty in connection with the 1996 welfare reform legislation.

While the most recent state-level data from the SAIPE program reflect poverty in 1997, national-level data are available for each year through 1999. Examination of figures for the past decade reveals that the poverty rate for children under age 18 fell dramatically during the mid- to late-1990s (see Figure 2). In 1999, the rate of 16.9 percent was the lowest since 1979, and the 2 percentage point drop between 1998 and 1999 was the largest drop since the mid-1960s. These figures suggest that the benefits of the robust economy of the late 1990s finally reached many, but not all, low-income workers.

According to the SAIPE estimates, 20 percent of children were poor in 1997, the same percentage as in 1989. During that same period, the child poverty rate fell in 26 states, rose in 20 states and the District of Columbia, and was left unchanged in 4 other states. In 7 states and the District of Columbia, at least 25 percent of all children were poor in 1997. Among the states, the child poverty rate for 1997 ranged from a low of 10 percent in New Hampshire to a high of 28 percent in New Mexico.

Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent

The Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent has risen steadily over the past few decades and is a growing concern among policymakers and the public. The number of children living with a single parent rose from 5.8 million in 1960 to 19.8 million in 1999.* Indeed, reducing the number of single-parent families, particularly those resulting from births to unmarried women, is a prominent focus of federal and state welfare reform legislation.

Much of the public interest is linked to the fact that children growing up in single-parent households typically do not have the same economic or human resources available as those growing up in two-parent families. More than two-fifths (41 percent) of children in female-headed families were poor in 1999.* Only about one-third (34 percent) of female-headed families reported receiving child support or alimony in 1998. Since most single-parent families are female-headed households with children, the absence of fathers may have implications beyond economics. One recent study found that youths raised in fatherless families were much more likely to be incarcerated even after controlling for other factors such as poverty.[41]

A couple of recent signs suggest, however, that the long-term increase may be coming to an end. The divorce rate (number of divorces per 1,000 population) has been falling steadily for more than a decade, and the percent of births occurring to unmarried women has nearly stabilized over the past 5 years (see Figures 3

FIGURE 3

Divorce Rate in the United States: 1990-1999

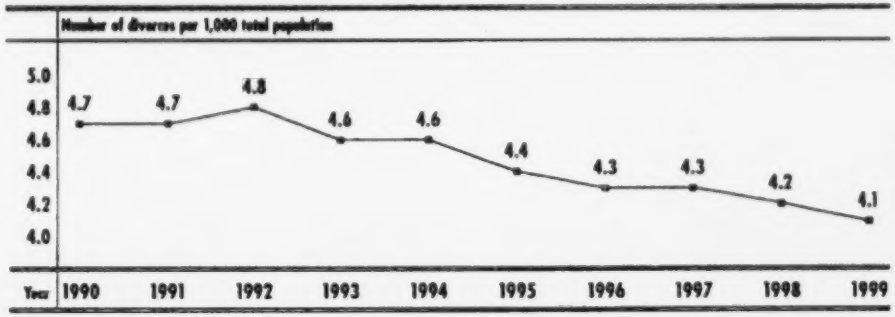
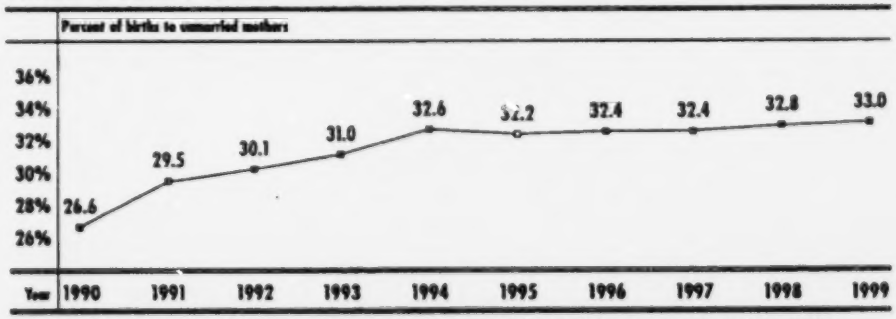


FIGURE 4

Percent of Births to Unmarried Mothers in the United States: 1990-1999



SOURCES: Data for 1990 through 1998 are from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, Statistical Abstract of the United States 2000, *(120th Edition) Washington, DC. Table 144; Data for 1999 are from, "Births, Marriages, Divorces, and Deaths: Provisional Data for 1999,"* National Vital Statistics Report, *Vol. 48, No. 19, (February 2001), and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, 2000, "Births: Preliminary Data for 1999," by Sally C. Curtin and Joyce A. Martin,* National Vital Statistics Reports, *Vol. 48, No. 14 (August 8) p. 2., Table A.*

and 4). After peaking at 29.1 percent in 1996, the share of children in single-parent families fell to 27.8 percent in 2000.

The long-term rise in divorce and single parenting has led some policymakers to propose or enact policy interventions. For example, the state of Louisiana introduced a "covenant marriage," which makes it more difficult for couples to obtain a divorce. A recent *Washington Post*[4] article mentioned several new state-level initiatives focused on lowering the divorce rate. For example, the governor of Arkansas declared "a state of marital emergency," and Oklahoma's governor announced a $10 million initiative to reduce his state's divorce rate by one-third. Several states have passed, or are contemplating, legislation that would reduce the cost of a marriage license for those couples who take a marriage preparation course. The federal welfare reform law, passed in 1996, has a provision that rewards states for lowering out-of-wedlock births.

Nationwide, the Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent increased from 24 percent in 1990 to 27 percent in 1998. During this period, only three states—Colorado, Indiana, and Maryland—recorded a decreased share of kids living in single-parent families, while Minnesota showed no change. At the other end of the spectrum, the share of children living in single-parent families increased 30 percent or more in six states. Among the states, the Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent ranged from a low of 17 percent in Utah to a high of 37 percent in Louisiana.

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SPECIAL NOTE ON RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN STATUS

In the following pages, state figures from the 2000 Census are provided for the total number of children, the number of children in each of six racial groups, and the number of Hispanic children. The 2000 Census figures represent the first major use of the federal government's new system for collecting data on race.[9] Since this new system soon will be used by all federal statistical agencies and is a significant departure from past practices, it is an opportune time to provide a few comments about these numbers.

In the 2000 Census, respondents were presented with five separate race categories as well as a category labeled "Some other race" for people who believe that they didn't belong in any of the five categories:

- **White**
- **Black or African American**
- **Asian (several specific choices were offered within the Asian category)**
- **Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander**
- **American Indian/Alaskan Native**
- **Some other race**

Unlike the 1990 Census, when respondents were instructed to mark only one racial category, respondents in the 2000 Census were instructed to mark all that apply. The vast majority (97.6 percent) of respondents in the 2000 Census marked only one racial category, but in some locations and for some groups, the percentages who marked two or more races were significant.

Moreover, children were twice as likely as adults to be in more than one racial category. Recently released data from the 2000 Census indicate that nationwide, 4 percent of children (under age 18) marked more than one race, compared to 1.9 percent of people over age 18.[10]

While this new way of collecting and reporting racial data provides a more realistic and accurate portrait of our nation, it is important to recognize that there is no way to make the racial categories used in the 2000 Census completely comparable to the categories used in earlier censuses.

For relatively small groups and/or groups with high rates of intermarriage (like American Indians and Asian Americans), changes between 1990 and 2000 may be particularly difficult to interpret. This is because many of the people who marked only one race in 1990 (for example, American Indian) marked more than one race in 2000 (for example, American Indian and White). Therefore, the number of people who marked only American Indian in the 2000 Census may be significantly lower than the number who marked American Indian in 1990 when respondents could only mark one choice. Many of the people who marked American Indian in the 1990 Census will show up in the category "More than one race" in the 2000 Census. As a result, what appears to be a decrease in the number of American Indians in a state, city, or town between 1990 and 2000 may simply reflect the new racial classification system.

An example might help to illustrate the complexities of trying to make comparisons

TABLE 2

Number of Children by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2000 Census

	Number	Percent
Total population under age 18	72,293,812	100%
One race only*	58,045,361	80.3%
White*	44,027,087	60.9%
Black or African American*	10,610,264	14.7%
American Indian or Alaskan Native*	685,911	0.9%
Asian*	2,420,274	3.3%
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander*	109,499	0.2%
Some other race*	192,326	0.3%
More than one race*	1,906,192	2.6%
Hispanic	12,342,259	17.1%

*Non-Hispanic

SOURCE: Census 2000.

over time. The 1990 Census reported 8,197 American Indians (including Alaskan Natives) in Oklahoma County, Oklahoma. The 2000 Census figure showed that 7,231 people marked only American Indian in response to the race question. If you use these two numbers to measure change, then it appears there was a 12 percent decrease in the American Indian population over the decade. However, the 2000 Census results for Oklahoma County indicate that there were 12,524 people who marked American Indian alone or in combination with some other race(s) and that figure implies a 53 percent increase between 1990 and 2000.

The new way of collecting data on race is a clear departure from the past, and the statistical community has not yet reached a consensus on how best to present these data. However, two conventions are beginning to emerge regarding how the new race data should be displayed to avoid excessive detail, yet provide a clear picture of our population. The first convention puts all people who marked more than one race in a single category, leaving those who marked only one race in the traditional categories. The second convention provides two numbers for each racial group—the number of people who marked only that racial category (a minimum number for this group) and all of the people who marked that race even if they marked others as well (the maximum number for this group). In Census Bureau terminology, the first group is referred to as "race alone," and the second is labeled "race alone or in combination."

These two approaches are shown below using data on children from the 2000 Census. Both approaches have strengths and weaknesses.

Table 2 is succinct and the numbers add up to 100 percent, but it provides no detailed information about the particular races selected by the people who marked more than one race. Many users of census data want to know how many people in a given location marked a particular race, regardless of whether they marked any other races. For example, if you were running a program focused on African Americans, you might want to know how many people marked "black" regardless of whether they marked any other race(s) as well. Such a figure is available in Table 3 (under the column labeled "Maximum"), which provides detailed information about each group. However, Table 3 can be confusing because it provides more than one number for each group, and the numbers in the "Maximum" column add up to more than 100 percent. Moreover, moving beyond simple demographic headcounts to display characteristics like poverty rates, median income, or homeownership rates using the format laid out in Table 3 will be very complicated.

The tables for each state, shown later in this *Data Book*, reflect the first convention above. Each group is shown separately, and there is a category of "More than one race." Asians, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders are combined into one category to make it consistent with the 1990 category.

It should also be noted that consistent with past practice, racial categories and

Hispanic Origin status are separate questions on the census form. Therefore, everyone who marks Hispanic also is reflected in one or more racial categories. For the tables presented in the *2001 KIDS COUNT Data Book*, we included anyone who marked Hispanic in the Hispanic category and did not include them in the figures for any other racial categories they might have selected. This makes the categories used here mutually exclusive and collectively exhaustive so that everyone is reflected in one and only one category. Consequently, the figures for the separate racial categories shown on the following pages do not include people who also indicated that they were of Hispanic origin and do not include people who marked more than one race.

We elected to use the first convention above in this *Data Book* because it is simpler, and it provides most of the figures that people seek. Also, because it similar to past presentations of race data, it is likely to be less confusing to readers. Readers interested in seeing 2000 Census data in the format provided by Table 3 are encouraged to visit the KIDS COUNT website (www.kidscount.org), where such data are available for states, counties, large cities, and congressional districts. This website will be updated regularly as additional information from the 2000 Census becomes available.

For more information about the new racial categories see the KIDS COUNT/PRB Report, "Using the New Racial Categories in the 2000 Census," which is available on the KIDS COUNT website (www.kidscount.org).

TABLE 3

Number of Children by Race Under Alternative Definitions: 2000 Census

	MINIMUM		MAXIMUM	
	Marked This Race Only		Marked This Race Alone or in Combination With Another	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total population under age 18	72,293,812	100%	72,293,812	100%
Number of race responses	69,436,926	96%	75,394,050	104.3%
White	49,598,289	68.6%	51,963,909	71.9%
Black or African American	10,885,696	15.1%	11,845,257	16.4%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	840,312	1.2%	1,383,502	1.9%
Asian	2,464,999	3.4%	3,221,910	4.5%
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	127,179	0.2%	313,471	0.4%
Some other race	5,520,451	7.6%	6,666,001	9.2%

SOURCE: Census 2000.

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1. For more information about the standard errors associated with the sample data used in the *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, contact Kelvin M. Pollard at the Population Reference Bureau in Washington, DC, at 202.939.5424 or at kelvinp@prb.org.

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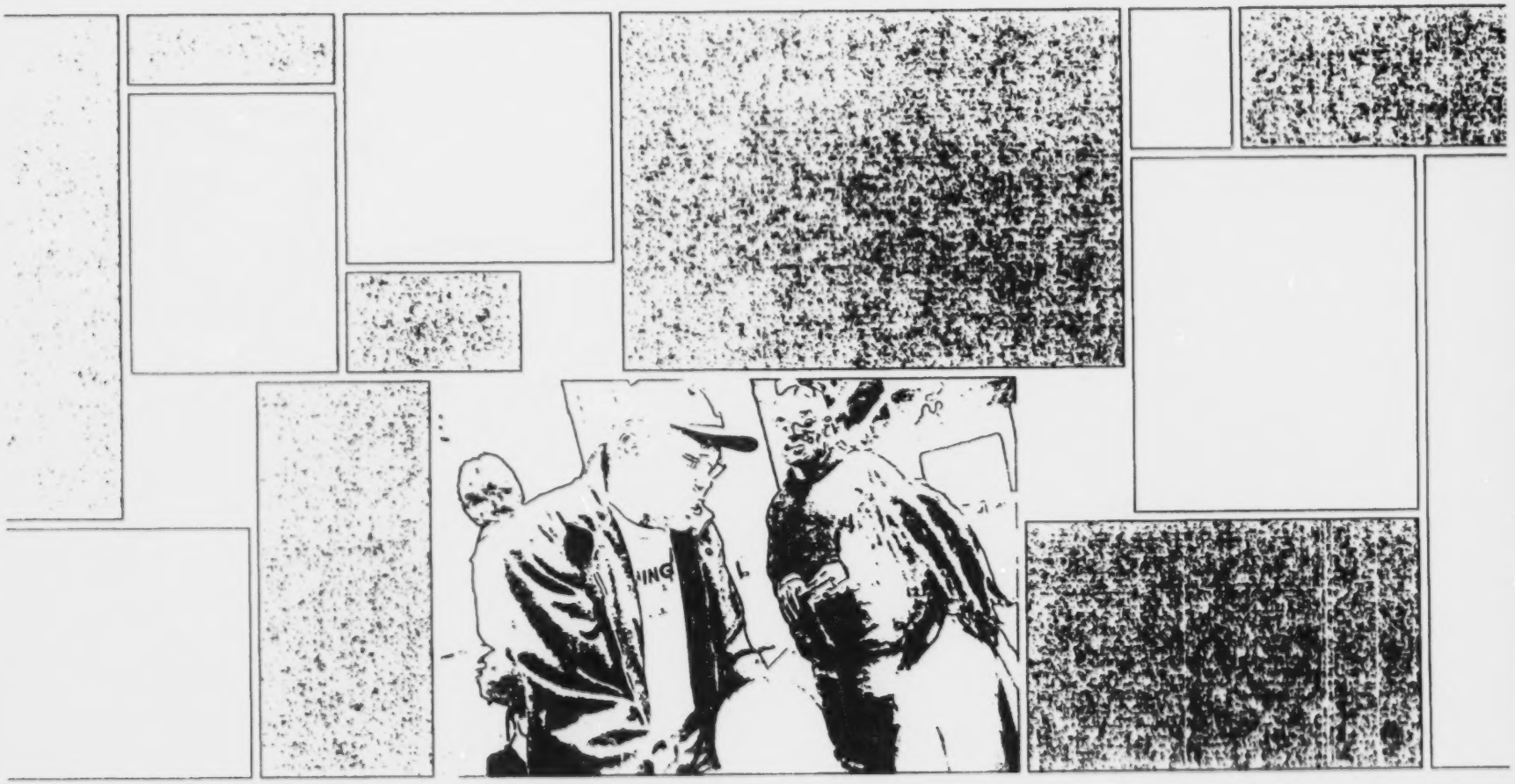


NATIONAL PROFILES

Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	72,293,812

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	44,027,087	61%
Black*	10,610,264	15%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	2,529,773	3%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	685,911	1%
Some other race*	192,326	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	1,906,192	3%
Hispanic	12,342,259	17%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

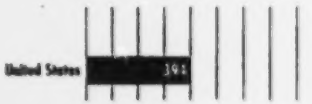
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1998	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	8%

Child Health

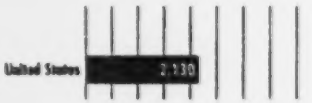
Children without health insurance: 1998	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



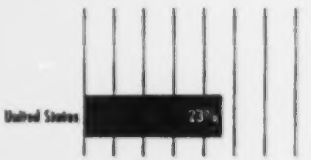
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Children in Working-Poor Families

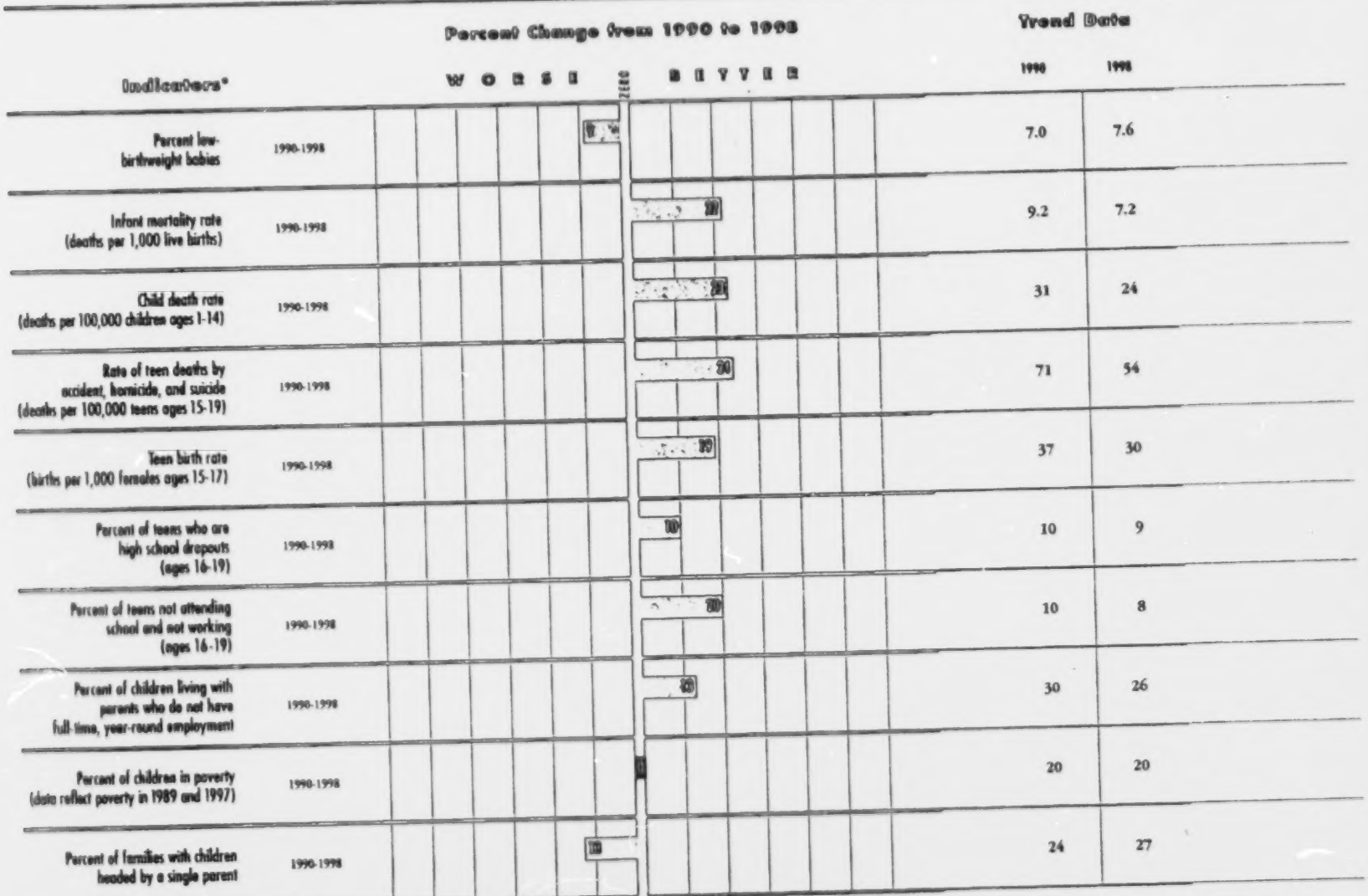
Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	16,037,000

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



United States Profile

United States Profile



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

National Composite Rank: 2001

Rank	State	Rank	State
1	New Hampshire	27	California
2	Minnesota	28	Michigan
3	Utah	29	Montana
4	Massachusetts	30	Wyoming
5	Wisconsin	31	Missouri
6	Iowa	32	Illinois
7	New Jersey	33	New York
8	Nebraska	34	Delaware
9	Washington	35	Florida
10	Maine	36	Kentucky
11	North Dakota	37	Oklahoma
12	Connecticut	38	Texas
13	Vermont	39	West Virginia
14	Pennsylvania	40	Nevada
15	Indiana	41	North Carolina
16	Hawaii	42	South Carolina
17	Kansas	43	Tennessee
18	Virginia	44	Georgia
19	Maryland	45	Arizona
20	Oregon	46	Alabama
21	Rhode Island	47	Arkansas
22	Colorado	48	New Mexico
23	Idaho	49	Louisiana
24	South Dakota	50	Mississippi
25	Ohio	n.r.	District of Columbia
26	Alaska		

N.R.=Not Ranked

- Rank 1–13
- Rank 14–25
- Rank 26–38
- Rank 39–50

A state's National Composite Rank is determined by the sum of a state's standing on each of 10 measures of the condition of children arranged in sequential order from highest/best (1) to lowest/worst (50). The measures are: percent low-birthweight babies; infant mortality rate; child death rate; rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide; teen birth rate; percent of teens who are high school dropouts; percent of teens not attending school and not working; percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment; percent of children in poverty; and percent of families with children headed by a single parent.

Percent low-birthweight babies: 1998*

- More than 20% better than state median (6.1 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (6.2 to 7.6)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (7.7 to 9.1)
- More than 20% worse than state median (9.2 and higher)

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Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Oregon	5.4	27	Ohio	7.7
2	New Hampshire	5.7	28	Connecticut	7.8
2	Washington	5.7	28	Michigan	7.8
4	Maine	5.8	28	Missouri	7.8
4	Minnesota	5.8	28	New York	7.8
4	South Dakota	5.8	32	Indiana	7.9
7	Alaska	6.0	32	Virginia	7.9
7	Idaho	6.0	34	Illinois	8.0
9	California	6.2	34	New Jersey	8.0
10	Iowa	6.4	34	West Virginia	8.0
11	Nebraska	6.5	37	Florida	8.1
11	North Dakota	6.5	37	Kentucky	8.1
11	Vermont	6.5	39	Delaware	8.4
11	Wisconsin	6.5	40	Georgia	8.5
15	Utah	6.7	41	Colorado	8.6
16	Arizona	6.8	42	Maryland	8.7
17	Massachusetts	6.9	43	North Carolina	8.8
18	Kansas	7.0	44	Arkansas	8.9
18	Montana	7.0	44	Wyoming	8.9
20	Oklahoma	7.2	46	Tennessee	9.1
21	Texas	7.4	47	Alabama	9.3
22	Hawaii	7.5	48	South Carolina	9.5
23	Nevada	7.6	49	Louisiana	10.1
23	New Mexico	7.6	49	Mississippi	10.1
23	Pennsylvania	7.6	n.r.	District of Columbia	13.1
23	Rhode Island	7.6			

N.R.–Not Ranked.

* *Babies weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) at birth.*

Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births): 1998

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hampshire	4.4	27	Nebraska	7.3
2	Massachusetts	5.1	28	Montana	7.4
3	Oregon	5.4	29	Arizona	7.5
4	Utah	5.6	29	Kentucky	7.5
5	Washington	5.7	31	Indiana	7.6
6	California	5.8	32	Missouri	7.7
7	Alaska	5.9	32	Virginia	7.7
7	Minnesota	5.9	34	Ohio	8.0
9	Maine	6.3	34	West Virginia	8.0
9	New York	6.3	36	Michigan	8.2
11	New Jersey	6.4	36	Tennessee	8.2
11	Texas	6.4	38	Illinois	8.4
13	Iowa	6.6	39	Georgia	8.5
14	Colorado	6.7	39	Oklahoma	8.5
15	Hawaii	6.9	41	Maryland	8.6
16	Connecticut	7.0	41	North Dakota	8.6
16	Kansas	7.0	43	Arkansas	8.9
16	Nevada	7.0	44	Louisiana	9.1
16	Rhode Island	7.0	44	South Dakota	9.1
16	Vermont	7.0	46	North Carolina	9.3
21	Pennsylvania	7.1	47	Delaware	9.6
22	Florida	7.2	47	South Carolina	9.6
22	Idaho	7.2	49	Mississippi	10.1
22	New Mexico	7.2	50	Alabama	10.2
22	Wisconsin	7.2	N.R.	District of Columbia	12.5
22	Wyoming	7.2			

N.R.=Not Ranked.

- More than 20% better than state median (5.8 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (5.9 to 7.2)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (7.3 to 8.6)
- More than 20% worse than state median (8.7 and higher)

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Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14): 1998

- More than 20% better than state median (19 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (20 to 24)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (25 to 29)
- More than 20% worse than state median (30 and higher)

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Massachusetts	11	27	Florida	26
2	New Hampshire	12	27	Indiana	26
3	Connecticut	17	27	Kentucky	26
3	Rhode Island	17	27	Michigan	26
5	Hawaii	18	31	Iowa	27
5	Vermont	18	31	Missouri	27
7	Maine	19	31	North Carolina	27
7	Montana	19	31	North Dakota	27
7	New Jersey	19	31	Tennessee	27
10	Maryland	20	36	Arizona	29
10	New York	20	36	Georgia	29
10	Washington	20	36	Idaho	29
13	California	21	36	Kansas	29
13	Minnesota	21	36	Nevada	29
15	Illinois	22	36	South Carolina	29
15	Oregon	22	42	Alaska	30
15	Pennsylvania	22	42	New Mexico	30
15	Virginia	22	44	Louisiana	32
19	Colorado	23	44	Oklahoma	32
19	Delaware	23	44	Wyoming	32
19	Nebraska	23	47	Alabama	34
22	Ohio	24	47	Arkansas	34
22	Utah	24	49	South Dakota	37
22	West Virginia	24	50	Mississippi	42
22	Wisconsin	24	N.R.	District of Columbia	47
26	Texas	25			

N.R.=Not Ranked.

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Rhode Island	33	28	Maryland	59
2	New Jersey	34	28	Illinois	60
2	New York	34	28	Texas	60
4	Hawaii	38	28	West Virginia	60
5	Massachusetts	39	31	Kentucky	62
5	New Hampshire	39	32	North Carolina	64
7	Connecticut	42	33	South Carolina	66
8	Minnesota	43	34	Arizona	67
8	Ohio	43	35	Kansas	68
10	Wisconsin	44	36	Oklahoma	69
11	Iowa	46	36	South Dakota	69
12	California	47	38	Missouri	70
12	Maine	47	39	Louisiana	71
12	Washington	47	40	Idaho	73
15	Michigan	48	41	Alaska	74
16	Utah	49	42	Mississippi	75
17	Virginia	50	43	Vermont	76
18	Pennsylvania	51	44	Alabama	78
19	Oregon	52	45	Montana	79
20	Florida	53	45	Tennessee	79
21	Delaware	54	47	Arkansas	83
22	North Dakota	56	48	Wyoming	84
23	Colorado	57	49	New Mexico	85
23	Nebraska	57	50	Nevada	86
25	Georgia	59	N.R.	District of Columbia	159
25	Indiana	59			

N.R.–Not Ranked.

Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19): 1998

- More than 20% better than state median (47 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (48 to 59)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (60 to 71)
- More than 20% worse than state median (72 and higher)

Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17): 1998

- More than 20% better than state median (21 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (22 to 26)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (27 to 31)
- More than 20% worse than state median (32 and higher)

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Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Vermont	11	28	West Virginia	26
2	New Hampshire	13	28	Ohio	27
3	Maine	15	30	Colorado	29
4	North Dakota	16	30	Indiana	29
5	Minnesota	17	30	Missouri	29
6	Massachusetts	18	32	Hawaii	30
7	Iowa	19	33	Kentucky	31
8	Montana	20	34	California	33
8	New Jersey	20	34	Florida	33
8	South Dakota	20	34	Illinois	33
8	Wisconsin	20	37	Delaware	34
12	Connecticut	21	38	Oklahoma	35
12	Nebraska	21	39	North Carolina	36
14	New York	22	40	Nevada	38
14	Pennsylvania	22	40	Tennessee	38
14	Utah	22	42	Georgia	40
17	Washington	23	42	Louisiana	40
17	Wyoming	23	42	South Carolina	40
19	Michigan	24	45	Alabama	41
19	Rhode Island	24	45	Arkansas	41
19	Virginia	24	47	New Mexico	44
22	Alaska	25	48	Arizona	45
22	Idaho	25	48	Texas	45
22	Kansas	25	50	Mississippi	47
25	Maryland	26	N.R.	District of Columbia	66
25	Oregon	26			

N.R.=Not Ranked.

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19): 1998*

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Hawaii	5	23	Missouri	9
1	North Dakota	5	23	New York	9
1	Wisconsin	5	23	Oklahoma	9
4	Indiana	6	23	South Carolina	9
4	Massachusetts	6	23	Utah	9
4	Minnesota	6	23	Wyoming	9
4	New Jersey	6	33	Alabama	10
4	Vermont	6	33	Idaho	10
9	Alaska	7	33	Mississippi	10
9	Iowa	7	36	Delaware	11
9	Kansas	7	36	Kentucky	11
9	Maine	7	36	Louisiana	11
9	Maryland	7	36	North Carolina	11
9	New Hampshire	7	36	Rhode Island	11
9	Pennsylvania	7	41	Arkansas	12
16	Montana	8	41	Florida	12
16	Nebraska	8	41	Tennessee	12
16	Ohio	8	41	Texas	12
16	South Dakota	8	45	Colorado	13
16	Virginia	8	45	Georgia	13
16	Washington	8	45	New Mexico	13
16	West Virginia	8	45	Oregon	13
22	California	9	49	Arizona	17
22	Connecticut	9	49	Nevada	17
22	Illinois	9	N.R.	District of Columbia	11
22	Michigan	9			

N.R.=Not Ranked.

More than 20% better than state median (7 and lower)

Up to 20% better than state median (8 and 9)

Up to 20% worse than state median (10 and 11)

More than 20% worse than state median (12 and higher)

** Three-year average of data from 1997 through 1999.*

Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19): 1998*

- More than 20% better than state median (6 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (7 and 8)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (9 and 10)
- More than 20% worse than state median (11 and higher)

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Rank	State	Rate
1	Iowa	4
1	Minnesota	4
3	Massachusetts	5
3	New Hampshire	5
3	North Dakota	5
3	Wisconsin	5
7	Connecticut	6
7	Indiana	6
7	Kansas	6
7	Nebraska	6
7	New Jersey	6
7	South Dakota	6
13	Delaware	7
13	Maryland	7
13	Michigan	7
13	Missouri	7
13	Pennsylvania	7
13	Utah	7
13	Virginia	7
13	Washington	7
13	Wyoming	7
22	Colorado	8
22	Florida	8
22	Illinois	8
22	Maine	8
22	Montana	8
22	Ohio	8
22	South Carolina	8
22	Vermont	8
30	Alabama	9
30	California	9
30	Georgia	9
30	Idaho	9
30	Nevada	9
30	North Carolina	9
30	Oklahoma	9
37	Alaska	10
37	Hawaii	10
37	Kentucky	10
37	New York	10
37	Oregon	10
37	Rhode Island	10
37	West Virginia	10
44	Tennessee	11
44	Texas	11
46	Arizona	12
46	Arkansas	12
46	Louisiana	12
46	Mississippi	12
50	New Mexico	13
n.r.	District of Columbia	16

N.R.=Not Ranked.

** Three-year average of data from 1997 through 1999.*

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Nebraska	16	27	Idaho	26
2	Utah	18	27	Oklahoma	26
2	Wisconsin	18	27	Washington	26
4	Colorado	19	30	Arkansas	27
4	Connecticut	19	30	Florida	27
4	Iowa	19	30	Michigan	27
4	Maryland	19	30	Texas	27
4	South Dakota	19	34	Arizona	28
9	Kansas	20	34	Hawaii	28
9	Minnesota	20	34	Maine	28
11	Virginia	21	34	Massachusetts	28
11	Wyoming	21	34	Mississippi	28
13	Indiana	22	34	Ohio	28
13	Nevada	22	40	Alaska	29
13	New Jersey	22	40	Kentucky	29
13	North Dakota	22	42	Alabama	30
17	New Hampshire	23	42	Georgia	30
18	Pennsylvania	24	42	New Mexico	30
18	South Carolina	24	42	Oregon	30
18	Tennessee	24	46	California	31
18	Vermont	24	46	Montana	31
22	Delaware	25	48	Louisiana	32
22	Illinois	25	49	New York	33
22	Missouri	25	50	West Virginia	37
22	North Carolina	25	n.r.	District of Columbia	44
22	Rhode Island	25			

N.R.=Not Ranked.

Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment: 1998*

- More than 20% better than state median (20 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (21 to 25)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (26 to 30)
- More than 20% worse than state median (31 and higher)

** Three-year average of data from 1997 through 1999.*

Percent of children in poverty: 1998
(data reflect poverty in 1997)

- More than 20% better than state median (14 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (15 to 17)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (18 to 20)
- More than 20% worse than state median (21 and higher)

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hampshire	10	22	Rhode Island	17
2	Minnesota	13	22	Virginia	17
2	Nebraska	13	29	Illinois	18
2	Utah	13	29	Michigan	18
2	Vermont	13	29	Missouri	18
6	Iowa	14	32	North Carolina	19
6	Wisconsin	14	32	South Dakota	19
8	Colorado	15	32	Tennessee	19
8	Connecticut	15	38	Montana	21
8	Delaware	15	38	Florida	22
8	Indiana	15	37	Arizona	23
8	Kansas	15	37	Georgia	23
8	Maine	15	37	Kentucky	23
8	Maryland	15	37	South Carolina	23
8	Nevada	15	41	Alabama	24
8	New Jersey	15	41	Oklahoma	24
8	Washington	15	41	Texas	24
8	Wyoming	15	44	Arkansas	25
19	Alaska	16	44	California	25
19	Hawaii	16	44	Mississippi	25
19	Ohio	16	44	New York	25
19	Oregon	16	44	West Virginia	25
23	Idaho	17	49	Louisiana	26
23	Massachusetts	17	50	New Mexico	28
23	North Dakota	17	n.a.	District of Columbia	34
23	Pennsylvania	17			

N.R.=Not Ranked.

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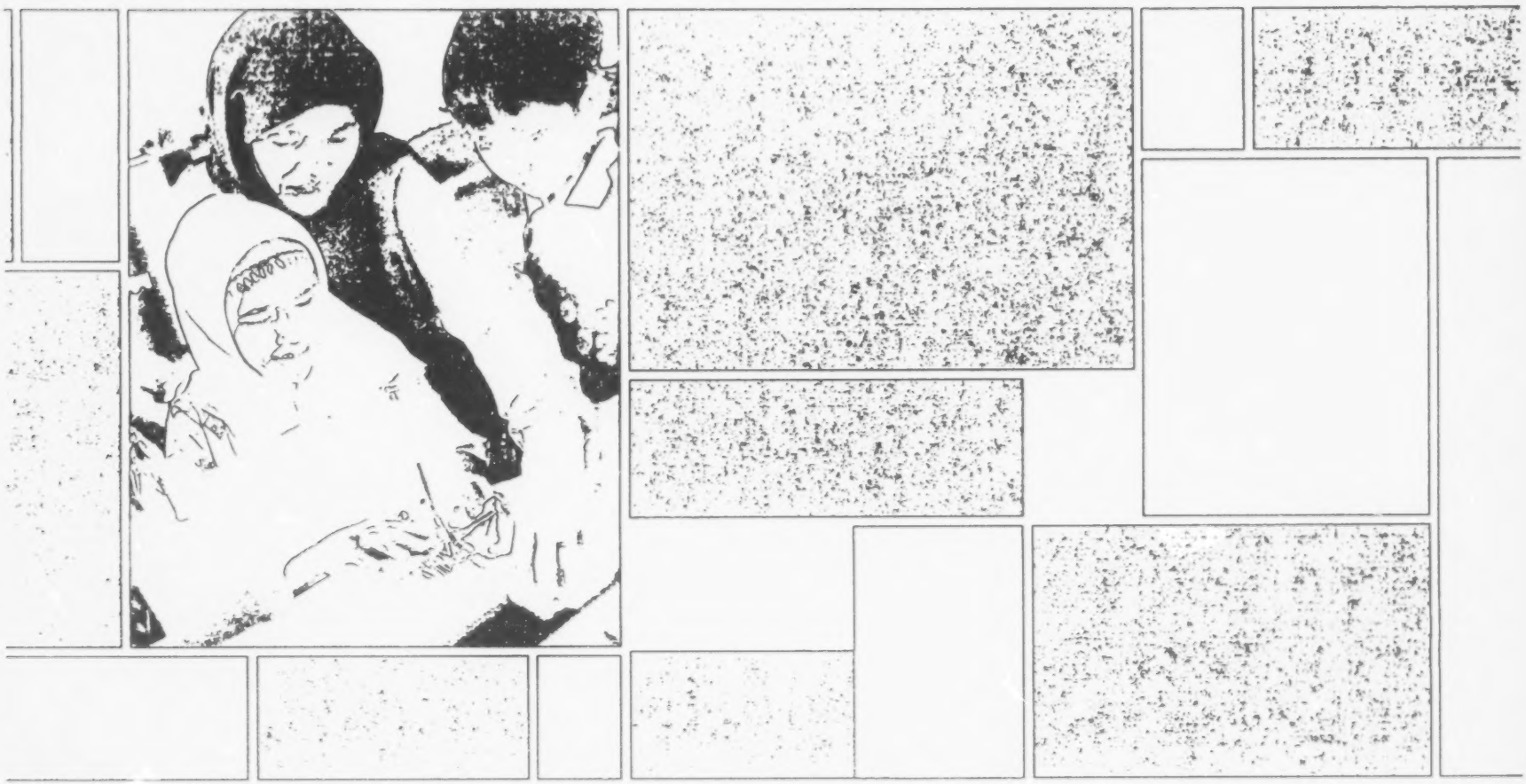
Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Utah	17	22	Massachusetts	27
2	Idaho	20	22	Nevada	27
3	Minnesota	21	22	Ohio	27
4	Indiana	22	22	Oklahoma	27
4	North Dakota	22	22	Oregon	27
6	New Jersey	23	22	Texas	27
7	Colorado	24	22	West Virginia	27
7	Iowa	24	34	Arizona	28
7	Nebraska	24	34	Arkansas	28
10	New Hampshire	25	34	Illinois	28
10	Pennsylvania	25	34	Michigan	28
10	South Dakota	25	34	North Carolina	28
10	Wisconsin	25	34	Virginia	28
10	Wyoming	25	40	Alabama	29
15	California	26	40	South Carolina	29
15	Hawaii	26	42	Florida	30
15	Kentucky	26	42	Rhode Island	30
15	Missouri	26	44	Georgia	31
15	Montana	26	44	New Mexico	31
15	Vermont	26	44	New York	31
15	Washington	26	44	Tennessee	31
22	Alaska	27	48	Delaware	33
22	Connecticut	27	49	Mississippi	34
22	Kansas	27	50	Louisiana	37
22	Maine	27	n.r.	District of Columbia	61
22	Maryland	27			

N.R.=Not Ranked.

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent: 1998*

- More than 20% better than state median (22 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (23 to 27)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (28 to 32)
- More than 20% worse than state median (33 and higher)

** Three-year average of data from 1997 through 1999.*



STATE PROFILES

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Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	1,123,422

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	711,149	63%
Black*	357,442	32%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	7,777	1%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	6,004	1%
Some other race*	1,563	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	14,612	1%
Hispanic	24,875	2%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

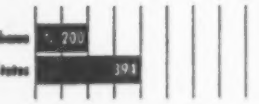
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	44%	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	34%	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	17%	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$41,000	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	32%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	11%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	12%	8%

Child Health

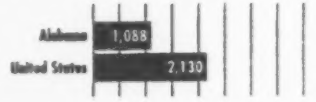
Children without health insurance: 1998	14%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	19%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	80%	80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



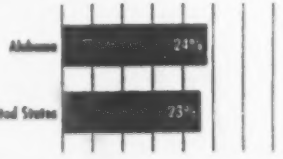
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	241,000

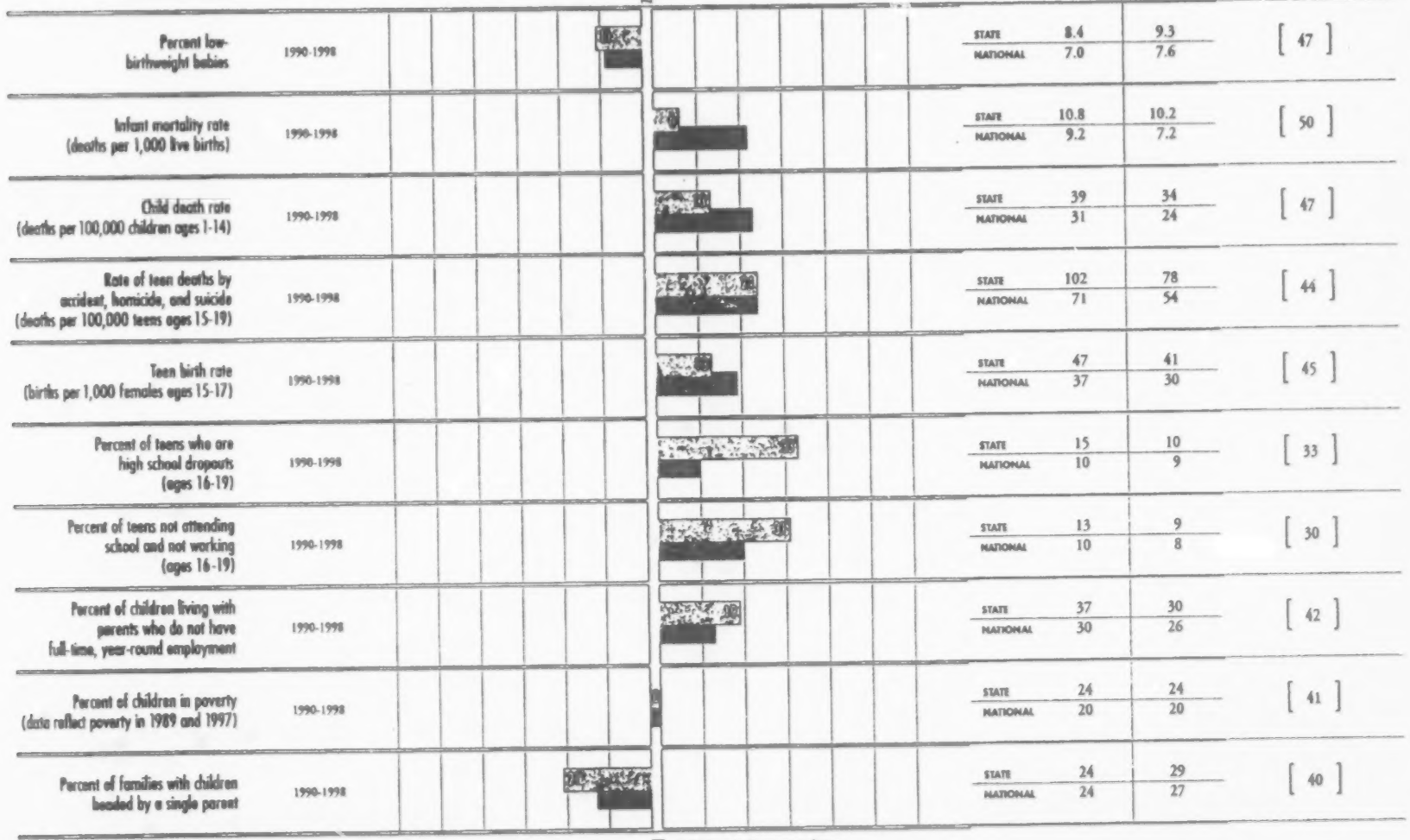
Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



Alabama

AL

National Composite Rank [46]



Indicators*		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1998	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1998 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998	STATE 8.4 / NATIONAL 7.0	9.3 / 7.6	[47]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998	STATE 10.8 / NATIONAL 9.2	10.2 / 7.2	[50]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998	STATE 39 / NATIONAL 31	34 / 24	[47]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998	STATE 102 / NATIONAL 71	78 / 54	[44]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998	STATE 47 / NATIONAL 37	41 / 30	[45]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998	STATE 15 / NATIONAL 10	10 / 9	[33]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998	STATE 13 / NATIONAL 10	9 / 8	[30]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998	STATE 37 / NATIONAL 30	30 / 26	[42]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998	STATE 24 / NATIONAL 20	24 / 20	[41]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998	STATE 24 / NATIONAL 24	29 / 27	[40]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	190,717

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	112,133	59%
Black*	6,960	4%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	7,860	4%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	36,952	19%
Some other race*	506	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	16,042	8%
Hispanic	10,264	5%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

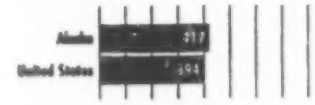
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	N.A.	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$51,200	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	26%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	6%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	3%	8%

Child Health

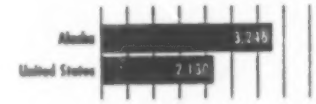
Children without health insurance: 1998	15%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	23%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	82%	80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



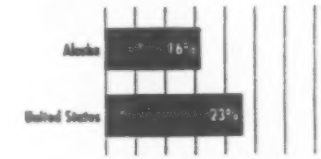
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	32,000

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998

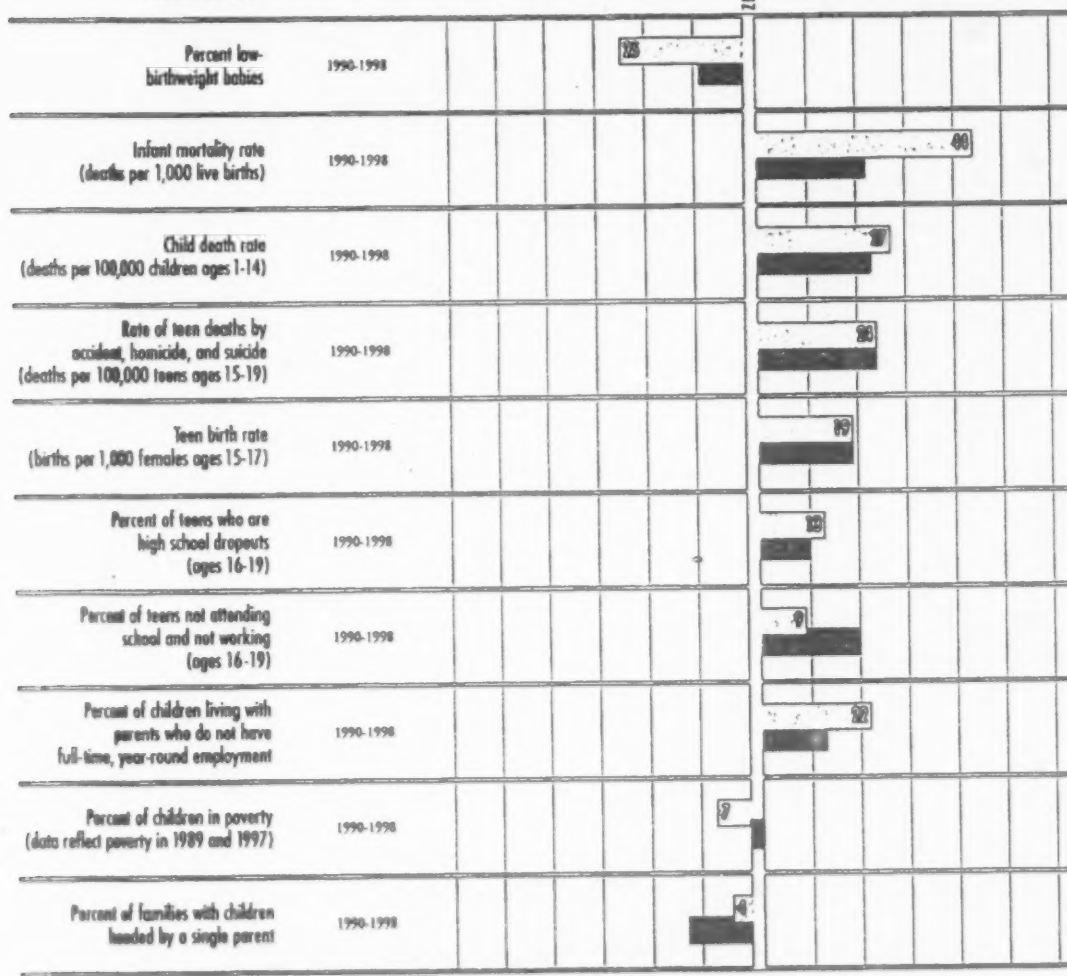


N.A.=Not Available

Alaska

AK

National Composite Rank [26]



Indicators*		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1998	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1998 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998	STATE 4.8 / NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 6.0 / NATIONAL 7.6	[7]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998	STATE 10.5 / NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 5.9 / NATIONAL 7.2	[7]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998	STATE 41 / NATIONAL 31	STATE 30 / NATIONAL 24	[42]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998	STATE 97 / NATIONAL 71	STATE 74 / NATIONAL 54	[41]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998	STATE 31 / NATIONAL 37	STATE 25 / NATIONAL 30	[22]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998	STATE 8 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 7 / NATIONAL 9	[9]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998	STATE 11 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 10 / NATIONAL 8	[37]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998	STATE 37 / NATIONAL 30	STATE 29 / NATIONAL 26	[40]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998	STATE 15 / NATIONAL 20	STATE 16 / NATIONAL 20	[19]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998	STATE 26 / NATIONAL 24	STATE 27 / NATIONAL 27	[22]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

9498

Background information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	1,366,947

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	678,674	50%
Black*	46,684	3%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	21,666	2%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	90,430	7%
Some other race*	2,423	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	33,927	2%
Hispanic	493,143	36%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

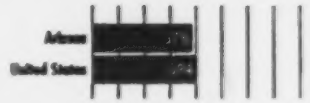
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	47%	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	27%	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	20%	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$37,300	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	30%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	13%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	9%	8%

Child Health

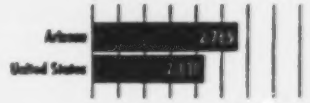
Children without health insurance: 1998	25%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	38%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	74%	80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



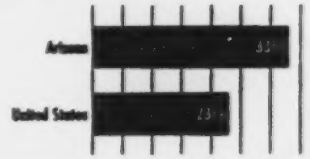
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	434,000

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



Arizona

AZ

National Composite Rank [45]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1998 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1998	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1998 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998		STATE	6.4	6.8	[16]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998		STATE	8.8	7.5	[29]
			NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998		STATE	33	29	[36]
			NATIONAL	31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998		STATE	75	67	[34]
			NATIONAL	71	54	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998		STATE	48	45	[48]
			NATIONAL	37	30	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE	15	17	[49]
			NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE	13	12	[46]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998		STATE	30	28	[34]
			NATIONAL	30	26	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998		STATE	23	23	[37]
			NATIONAL	20	20	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998		STATE	24	28	[34]
			NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 163.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	680,369

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	485,434	71%
Black*	140,046	21%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	5,488	1%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	4,892	1%
Some other race*	788	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	11,705	2%
Hispanic	32,016	5%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

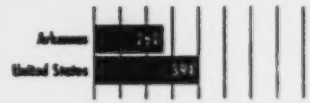
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	45%	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	32%	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	23%	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$34,300	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	33%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	15%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	9%	8%

Child Health

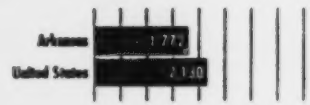
Children without health insurance: 1998	20%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	25%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	79%	80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



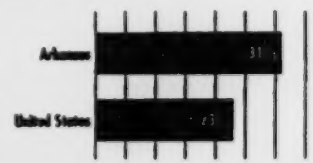
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	209,000

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



Arkansas

AR

National Composite Rank [47]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1998 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1998	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1998 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998	9	STATE 8.2 / NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 8.9 / NATIONAL 7.6	[44]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998	3	STATE 9.2 / NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 8.9 / NATIONAL 7.2	[43]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998	11	STATE 38 / NATIONAL 31	STATE 34 / NATIONAL 24	[47]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998	2	STATE 81 / NATIONAL 71	STATE 83 / NATIONAL 54	[47]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998	18	STATE 50 / NATIONAL 37	STATE 41 / NATIONAL 30	[45]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998	9	STATE 11 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 12 / NATIONAL 9	[41]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998	8	STATE 13 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 12 / NATIONAL 8	[46]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998	10	STATE 31 / NATIONAL 30	STATE 27 / NATIONAL 26	[30]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998	4	STATE 24 / NATIONAL 20	STATE 25 / NATIONAL 20	[44]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998	22	STATE 23 / NATIONAL 24	STATE 28 / NATIONAL 27	[34]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	9,249,829

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	3,222,858	35%
Black*	653,820	7%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	887,553	10%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	49,112	1%
Some other race*	24,579	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	361,082	4%
Hispanic	4,050,825	44%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

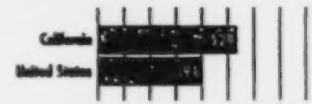
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	52%	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	36%	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	24%	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$44,500	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	28%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	8%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	9%	8%

Child Health

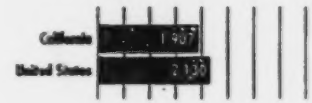
Children without health insurance: 1998	19%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	29%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	78%	80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



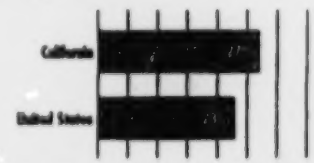
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	2,404,000

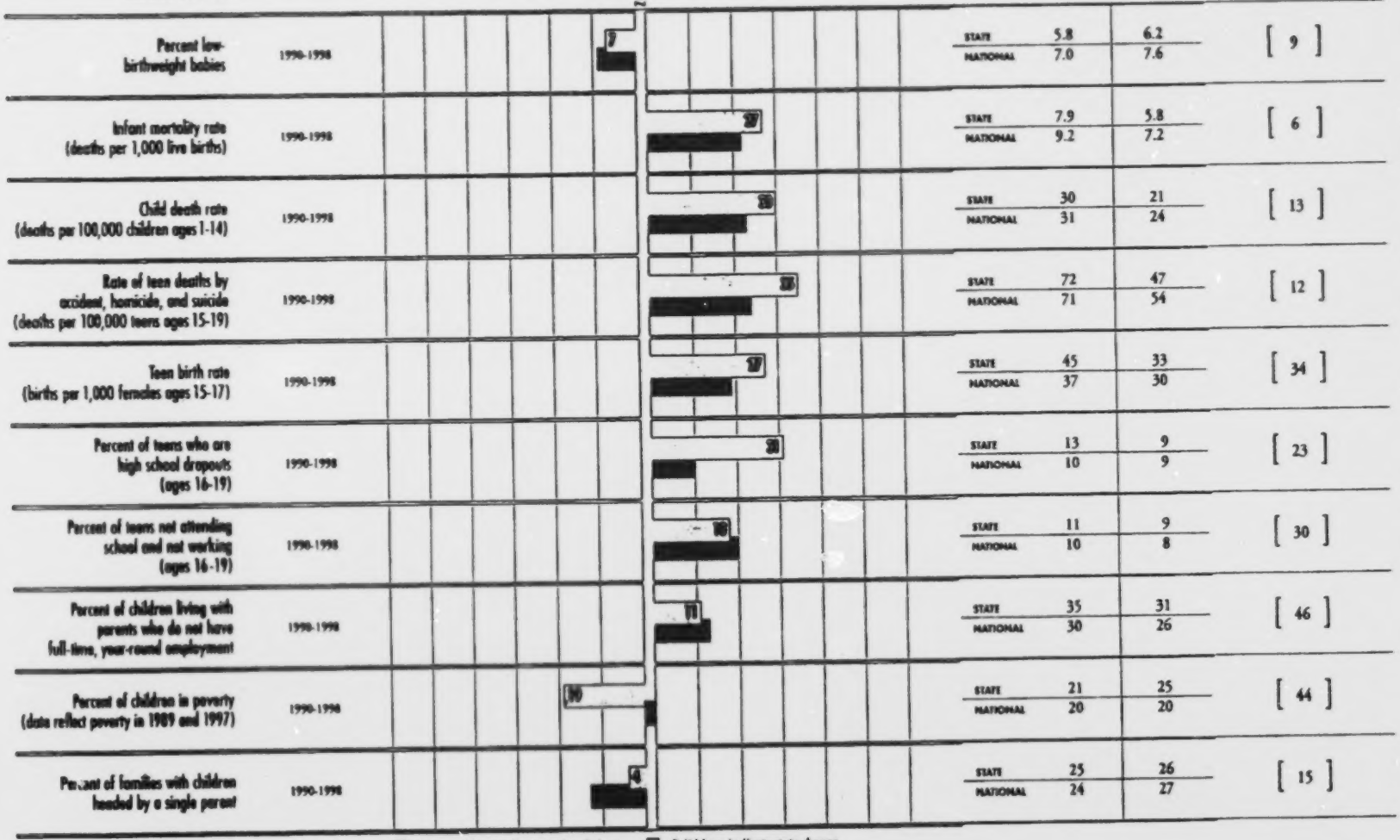
Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



California

CA

National Composite Rank [27]



Indicators*		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1998	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1998 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998	STATE 5.8 / NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 6.2 / NATIONAL 7.6	[9]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998	STATE 7.9 / NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 5.8 / NATIONAL 7.2	[6]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998	STATE 30 / NATIONAL 31	STATE 21 / NATIONAL 24	[13]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998	STATE 72 / NATIONAL 71	STATE 47 / NATIONAL 54	[12]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998	STATE 45 / NATIONAL 37	STATE 33 / NATIONAL 30	[34]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998	STATE 13 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 9 / NATIONAL 9	[23]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998	STATE 11 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 9 / NATIONAL 8	[30]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998	STATE 35 / NATIONAL 30	STATE 31 / NATIONAL 26	[46]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998	STATE 21 / NATIONAL 20	STATE 25 / NATIONAL 20	[44]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998	STATE 25 / NATIONAL 24	STATE 26 / NATIONAL 27	[15]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	1,100,795

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	729,020	66%
Black*	47,109	4%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	23,931	2%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	7,929	1%
Some other race*	2,288	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	31,796	3%
Hispanic	258,722	24%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

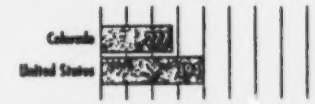
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	31%	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	24%	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	14%	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$55,500	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	35%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	7%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	6%	8%

Child Health

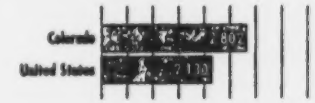
Children without health insurance: 1998	14%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	28%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	77%	80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



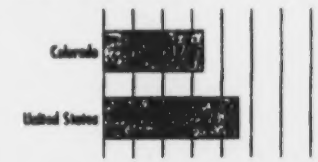
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	177,000

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



States in National Composite Rank Order

NH SD MT MN WI IA NE KS WA OR ND UT VT HI ID WY CO IL MA NV MI AK CA NJ MD NY WV MO OH IN TX NM KY OK AR AZ MS LA SC GA NC DE TN FL

Colorado

CO

National Composite Rank [22]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1998 (WORSE ← 0 → BETTER)	Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1998	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1998 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998	8	STATE 8.0 / NATIONAL 7.0	8.6 / 7.6	[41]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998	26	STATE 8.8 / NATIONAL 9.2	6.7 / 7.2	[14]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998	17	STATE 26 / NATIONAL 31	23 / 24	[19]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998	16	STATE 68 / NATIONAL 71	57 / 54	[23]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998	17	STATE 33 / NATIONAL 37	29 / 30	[29]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998	28	STATE 10 / NATIONAL 10	13 / 9	[45]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998	11	STATE 9 / NATIONAL 10	8 / 8	[22]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998	20	STATE 25 / NATIONAL 30	19 / 26	[4]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998	17	STATE 18 / NATIONAL 20	15 / 20	[8]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998	8	STATE 26 / NATIONAL 24	24 / 27	[7]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

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Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	841,688

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	585,559	70%
Black*	93,061	11%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	21,343	3%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	2,075	less than 0.5%
Some other race*	2,829	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	21,162	3%
Hispanic	115,659	14%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

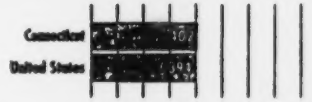
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	22%	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	18%	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	9%	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$61,600	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	34%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	3%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	5%	8%

Child Health

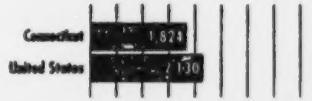
Children without health insurance: 1998	10%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	20%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	87%	80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



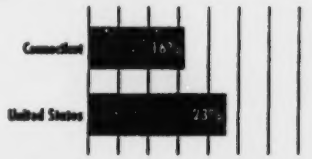
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	131,000

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



Connecticut

CT

National Composite Rank [12]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1998 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1998	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1998 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998		STATE 6.6 / NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 7.8 / NATIONAL 7.6	[28]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998		STATE 7.9 / NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 7.0 / NATIONAL 7.2	[16]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998		STATE 22 / NATIONAL 31	STATE 17 / NATIONAL 24	[3]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998		STATE 51 / NATIONAL 71	STATE 42 / NATIONAL 54	[7]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998		STATE 26 / NATIONAL 37	STATE 21 / NATIONAL 30	[12]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE 8 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 9 / NATIONAL 9	[23]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE 7 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 6 / NATIONAL 8	[7]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998		STATE 22 / NATIONAL 30	STATE 19 / NATIONAL 26	[4]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998		STATE 11 / NATIONAL 20	STATE 15 / NATIONAL 20	[8]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998		STATE 22 / NATIONAL 24	STATE 27 / NATIONAL 27	[22]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 163. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	194,587

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	124,918	64%
Black*	46,210	24%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	3,909	2%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	527	less than 0.5%
Some other race*	533	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	4,925	3%
Hispanic	13,565	7%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

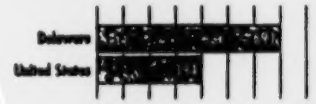
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	43%	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	34%	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	20%	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$47,900	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	38%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	7%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	6%	8%

Child Health

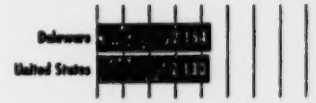
Children without health insurance: 1998	13%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	25%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	80%	80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



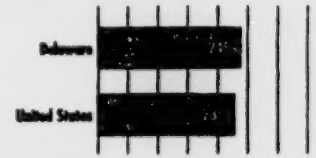
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	46,000

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



DE

Delaware

National Composite Rank [34]

Percent Change from 1990 to 1998

W O R S E — B E T T E R

Indicators*		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1998	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1998 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998	STATE 7.6 / NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 8.4 / NATIONAL 7.6	[39]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998	STATE 10.1 / NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 9.6 / NATIONAL 7.2	[47]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998	STATE 37 / NATIONAL 31	STATE 23 / NATIONAL 24	[19]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998	STATE 60 / NATIONAL 71	STATE 54 / NATIONAL 54	[21]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998	STATE 38 / NATIONAL 37	STATE 34 / NATIONAL 30	[37]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998	STATE 10 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 11 / NATIONAL 9	[36]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998	STATE 8 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 7 / NATIONAL 8	[13]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998	STATE 26 / NATIONAL 30	STATE 25 / NATIONAL 26	[22]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998	STATE 14 / NATIONAL 20	STATE 15 / NATIONAL 20	[8]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998	STATE 26 / NATIONAL 24	STATE 33 / NATIONAL 27	[48]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	114,992

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	13,695	12%
Black*	85,401	74%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	1,768	2%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	238	less than 0.5%
Some other race*	303	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	2,159	2%
Hispanic	11,428	10%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	72%	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	56%	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	37%	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$30,100	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	12%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	13%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 19[illegible]	21%	8%

Child Health

Children without health insurance: 1998	17%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	26%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	79%	80%

Juvenile Justice

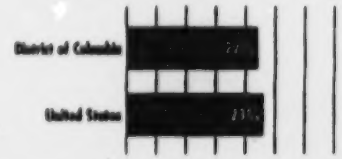
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998

Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	22,000

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998

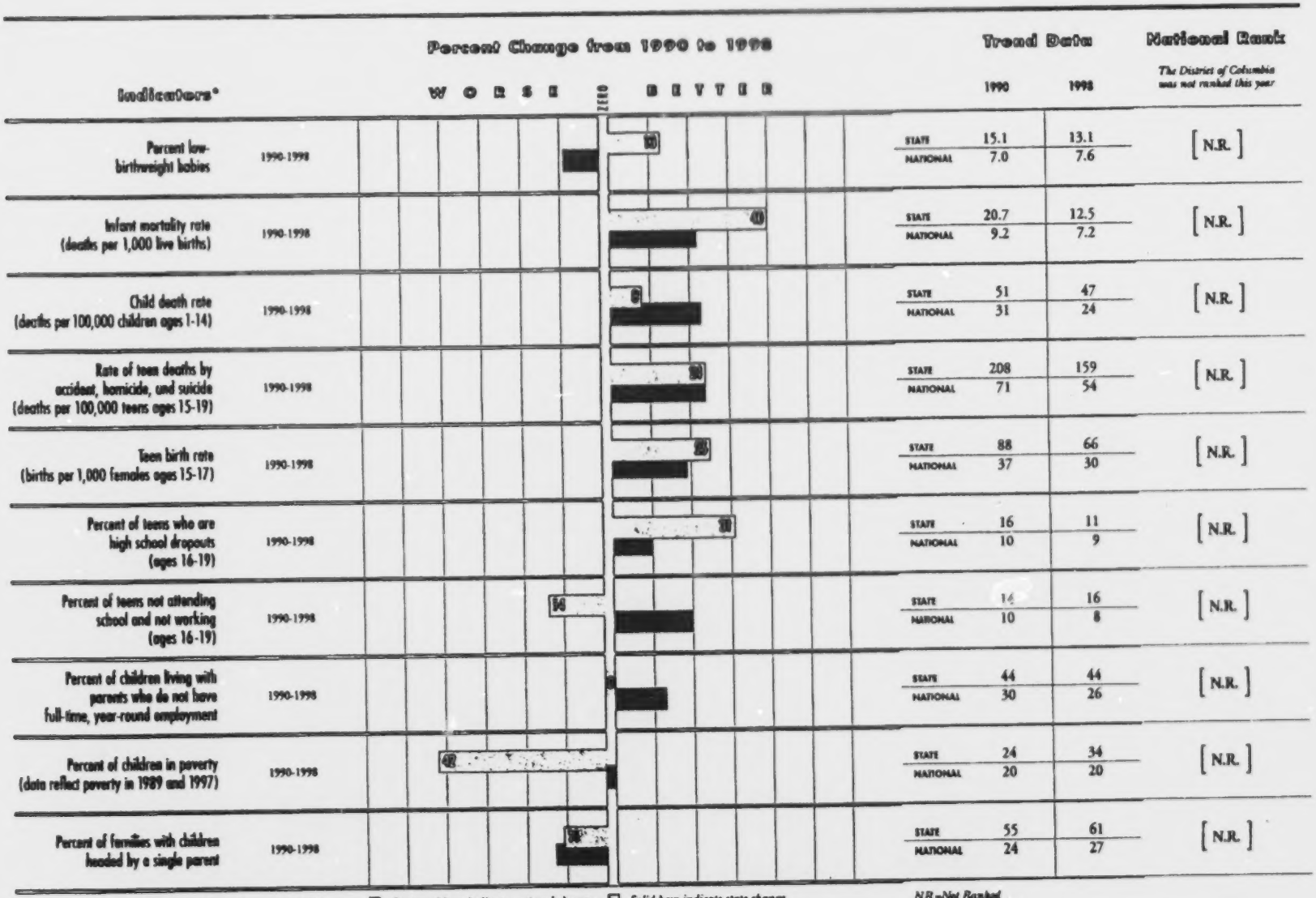


N.A.=Not Available

District of Columbia

DC

National Composite Rank [N.R.]



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

N.R.–Not Ranked

Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	3,646,340

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	2,018,766	55%
Black*	752,895	21%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	62,370	2%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	10,473	less than 0.5%
Some other race*	12,838	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	86,459	2%
Hispanic	702,539	19%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

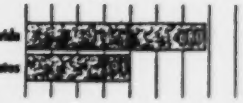
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	46%	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	35%	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	22%	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$40,300	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	31%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	10%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	9%	8%

Child Health

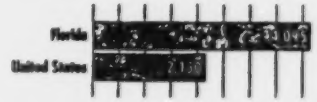
Children without health insurance: 1998	18%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	25%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	82%	80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



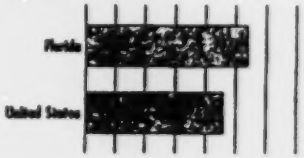
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	850,000

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



Florida

FL

National Composite Rank [35]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1998 (WORSE ← 0 → BETTER)	Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1998	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1998 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998	0	STATE 7.4 / NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 8.1 / NATIONAL 7.6	[37]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998	25	STATE 9.6 / NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 7.2 / NATIONAL 7.2	[22]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998	30	STATE 37 / NATIONAL 31	STATE 26 / NATIONAL 24	[27]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998	28	STATE 76 / NATIONAL 71	STATE 53 / NATIONAL 54	[20]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998	27	STATE 45 / NATIONAL 37	STATE 33 / NATIONAL 30	[34]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998	8	STATE 13 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 12 / NATIONAL 9	[41]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998	27	STATE 11 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 8 / NATIONAL 8	[22]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998	18	STATE 33 / NATIONAL 30	STATE 27 / NATIONAL 26	[30]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998	5	STATE 21 / NATIONAL 20	STATE 22 / NATIONAL 20	[36]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998	11	STATE 27 / NATIONAL 24	STATE 30 / NATIONAL 27	[42]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	2,169,234

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	1,203,076	55%
Black*	740,044	34%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	43,888	2%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	4,375	less than 0.5%
Some other race*	5,957	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	35,925	2%
Hispanic	135,969	6%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

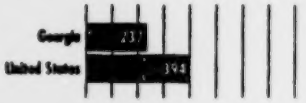
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	45%	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	32%	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	17%	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$41,600	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	27%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	16%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	11%	8%

Child Health

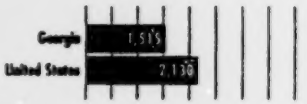
Children without health insurance: 1998	16%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	21%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	83%	80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



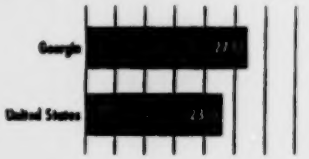
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	529,000

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



Georgia

GA

National Composite Rank [44]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1998 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1998	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1998 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998	2	STATE	8.7	8.5	[40]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998	38	STATE	12.4	8.5	[39]
			NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998	29	STATE	36	29	[36]
			NATIONAL	31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998	26	STATE	74	59	[25]
			NATIONAL	71	54	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998	25	STATE	50	40	[42]
			NATIONAL	37	30	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998	8	STATE	12	13	[45]
			NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998	25	STATE	12	9	[30]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998	17	STATE	29	30	[42]
			NATIONAL	30	26	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998	10	STATE	21	23	[37]
			NATIONAL	20	20	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998	19	STATE	26	31	[44]
			NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 163. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	295,767

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	44,448	15%
Black*	5,424	2%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	120,966	41%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	513	less than 0.5%
Some other race*	758	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	88,493	30%
Hispanic	35,165	12%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

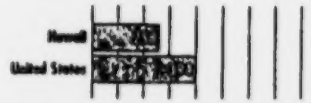
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	55%	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	40%	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	28%	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$46,500	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	28%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	8%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	4%	8%

Child Health

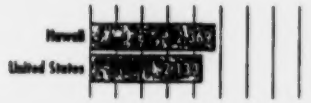
Children without health insurance: 1998	8%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	12%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	83%	80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



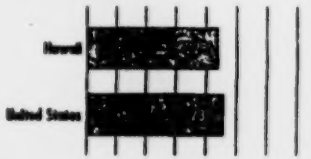
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	66,000

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



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Hawaii

HI

National Composite Rank [16]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1998 (WORST ... BEST)	Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1998	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1998 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998		STATE 7.1 / NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 7.5 / NATIONAL 7.6	[22]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998		STATE 6.7 / NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 6.9 / NATIONAL 7.2	[15]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998		STATE 26 / NATIONAL 31	STATE 18 / NATIONAL 24	[5]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998		STATE 51 / NATIONAL 71	STATE 38 / NATIONAL 54	[4]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998		STATE 32 / NATIONAL 37	STATE 30 / NATIONAL 30	[32]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE 7 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 5 / NATIONAL 9	[1]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE 10 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 10 / NATIONAL 8	[37]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998		STATE 25 / NATIONAL 30	STATE 28 / NATIONAL 26	[34]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998		STATE 15 / NATIONAL 20	STATE 16 / NATIONAL 20	[19]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998		STATE 21 / NATIONAL 24	STATE 26 / NATIONAL 27	[15]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

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Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	369,030

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	307,747	83%
Black*	1,646	less than 0.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	3,007	1%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	5,194	1%
Some other race*	431	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	8,103	2%
Hispanic	42,902	12%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

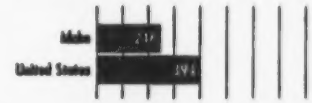
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	N.A.	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$40,800	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	38%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	13%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	6%	8%

Child Health

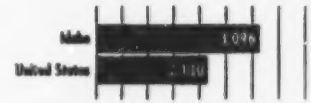
Children without health insurance: 1998	19%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	24%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	70%	80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



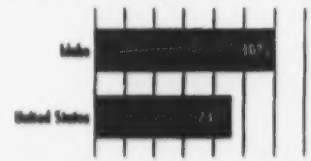
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	111,000

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



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States in National Composite Rank Order

NH MN UT MA VT IA ND NE WA MI MD CT WI PA IL KS VA SD OR CO ID [23] DE OH AK GA MT NY WY MD IL NV FL AL AZ TX TN KY NC SC LA OK SE AR MS

Idaho

ID

National Composite Rank [23]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1998 (WORSE / BETTER)	Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1998	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1998 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998	5	STATE 5.7 / NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 6.0 / NATIONAL 7.6	[7]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998	17	STATE 8.7 / NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 7.2 / NATIONAL 7.2	[22]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998	17	STATE 35 / NATIONAL 31	STATE 29 / NATIONAL 24	[36]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998	14	STATE 85 / NATIONAL 71	STATE 73 / NATIONAL 54	[40]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998	6	STATE 26 / NATIONAL 37	STATE 25 / NATIONAL 30	[22]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998	9	STATE 11 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 10 / NATIONAL 9	[33]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998	10	STATE 10 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 9 / NATIONAL 8	[30]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998	4	STATE 25 / NATIONAL 30	STATE 26 / NATIONAL 26	[27]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998	11	STATE 19 / NATIONAL 20	STATE 17 / NATIONAL 20	[23]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998	5	STATE 19 / NATIONAL 24	STATE 20 / NATIONAL 27	[2]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

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Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	3,245,451

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	1,920,461	59%
Black*	599,179	18%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	98,571	3%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	4,767	less than 0.5%
Some other race*	6,181	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	63,982	2%
Hispanic	552,310	17%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	N.A.	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$51,800	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	31%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	14%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	7%	8%

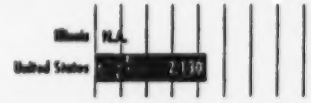
Child Health

Children without health insurance: 1998	13%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	23%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	79%	80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998

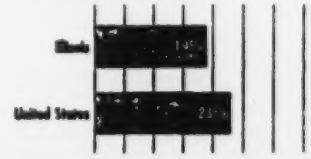
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	624,000

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



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States in National Composite Rank Order

VT MN SD MA WI IA NE NH WA MT ND CT VT PA IL OH CA GA MI AZ WV MD IL NV UT FL KY OK TX WV NV NC SC IN CO AZ AL AR MS LA MS

Illinois

IL

National Composite Rank [32]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1998 (WORSE / BETTER)	Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1998	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1998 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998		STATE 7.6 / NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 8.0 / NATIONAL 7.6	[34]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998		STATE 10.7 / NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 8.4 / NATIONAL 7.2	[38]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998		STATE 29 / NATIONAL 31	STATE 22 / NATIONAL 24	[15]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998		STATE 73 / NATIONAL 71	STATE 60 / NATIONAL 54	[28]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998		STATE 40 / NATIONAL 37	STATE 33 / NATIONAL 30	[34]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE 11 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 9 / NATIONAL 9	[23]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE 11 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 8 / NATIONAL 8	[22]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998		STATE 30 / NATIONAL 30	STATE 25 / NATIONAL 26	[22]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998		STATE 18 / NATIONAL 20	STATE 18 / NATIONAL 20	[29]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998		STATE 26 / NATIONAL 24	STATE 28 / NATIONAL 27	[34]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	1,574,396

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	1,284,843	82%
Black*	162,313	10%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	13,862	1%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	3,570	less than 0.5%
Some other race*	4,098	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	29,556	2%
Hispanic	76,154	5%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

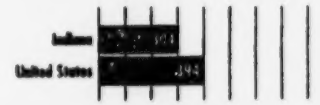
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	N.A.	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$48,400	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	47%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	8%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	4%	8%

Child Health

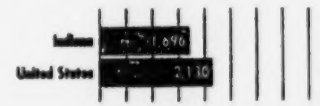
Children without health insurance: 1998	12%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	21%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	75%	80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



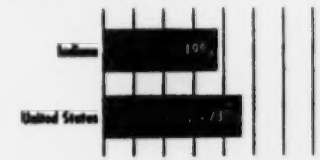
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	285,000

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



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Indiana

IN

National Composite Rank [15]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1998 (WORSE ← 0 → BETTER)		Trend Data 1998	Trend Data 1998	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1998 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998			STATE 6.6 / NATIONAL 7.0	7.9 / 7.6	[32]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998			STATE 9.6 / NATIONAL 9.2	7.6 / 7.2	[31]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998			STATE 30 / NATIONAL 31	26 / 24	[27]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998			STATE 62 / NATIONAL 71	59 / 54	[25]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998			STATE 35 / NATIONAL 37	29 / 30	[29]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998			STATE 10 / NATIONAL 10	6 / 9	[4]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998			STATE 10 / NATIONAL 10	6 / 8	[7]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998			STATE 29 / NATIONAL 30	22 / 26	[13]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998			STATE 15 / NATIONAL 20	15 / 20	[8]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998			STATE 26 / NATIONAL 24	22 / 27	[4]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

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Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	733,638

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	651,482	89%
Black*	21,490	3%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	10,428	1%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	2,679	less than 0.5%
Some other race*	1,263	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	13,569	2%
Hispanic	32,727	4%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

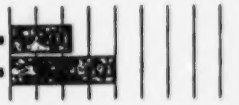
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	30%	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	N.A.	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$45,700	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	44%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	10%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	5%	8%

Child Care/Dev.

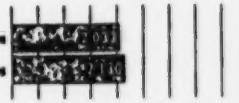
Children without health insurance: 1998	9%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	14%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	85%	80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



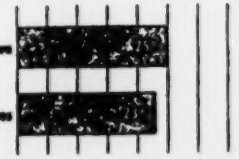
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	180,000

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



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States in National Composite Rank Order

NH MN UT MA WI IA NJ NE WA MI ND CT VT PA IN HI KS VA MD OR FL CO ID SD OH AK CA RI MT WY MO IL NY DE IL NV OK TX WV NM SC TN GA AR AL MS DC

Iowa

IA

National Composite Rank [6]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1998 (WORSE ← 2000 → BETTER)	Trend Data		National Rank (National Rank is based on 1998 figures)
			1990	1998	
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998	10	STATE 5.4 NATIONAL 7.0	6.4 7.6	[10]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998	19	STATE 8.1 NATIONAL 9.2	6.6 7.2	[13]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998	4	STATE 26 NATIONAL 31	27 24	[31]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998	23	STATE 58 NATIONAL 71	46 54	[11]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998	5	STATE 20 NATIONAL 37	19 30	[7]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998	17	STATE 6 NATIONAL 10	7 9	[9]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998	43	STATE 7 NATIONAL 10	4 8	[1]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998	10	STATE 16 NATIONAL 30	19 26	[4]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998	7	STATE 15 NATIONAL 20	14 20	[6]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998	10	STATE 20 NATIONAL 24	24 27	[7]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 163. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

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Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	712,993

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	549,117	77%
Black*	49,038	7%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	12,378	2%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	6,815	1%
Some other race*	1,390	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	20,342	3%
Hispanic	73,913	10%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	29%	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	19%	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	N.A.	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$46,600	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	52%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	5%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	6%	8%

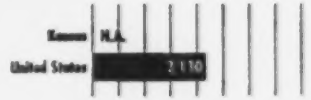
Child Health

Children without health insurance: 1998	10%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	19%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	80%	80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998

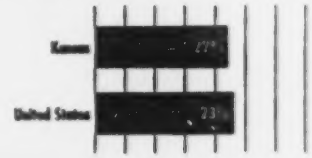
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	147,000

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



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Kansas

KS

National Composite Rank [17]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1998 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1998	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1998 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998		STATE	6.2	7.0	[18]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998		STATE	8.4	7.0	[16]
			NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998		STATE	29	29	[36]
			NATIONAL	31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998		STATE	73	68	[35]
			NATIONAL	71	54	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998		STATE	30	25	[22]
			NATIONAL	37	30	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE	6	7	[9]
			NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE	7	6	[7]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998		STATE	19	20	[9]
			NATIONAL	30	26	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998		STATE	16	15	[8]
			NATIONAL	20	20	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998		STATE	21	27	[22]
			NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 163. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	994,818

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	Number	Percent
White*	858,405	86%
Black*	88,352	9%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	7,414	1%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	1,841	less than 0.5%
Some other race*	2,620	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	17,308	2%
Hispanic	18,878	2%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

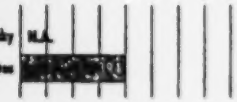
	State	National
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	37%	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	26%	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	16%	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$40,400	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	32%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	15%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	7%	8%

Child Health

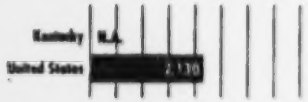
Children without health insurance: 1998	14%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	23%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	89%	80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



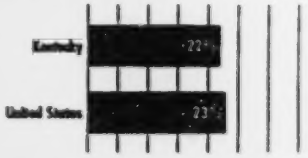
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	199,000

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



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States in National Composite Rank Order

KY

Kentucky

National Composite Rank [36]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1998 (WORSE / BETTER)	Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1998	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1998 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998		STATE 7.1 / NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 8.1 / NATIONAL 7.6	[37]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998		STATE 8.5 / NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 7.5 / NATIONAL 7.2	[29]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998		STATE 29 / NATIONAL 31	STATE 26 / NATIONAL 24	[27]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998		STATE 75 / NATIONAL 71	STATE 62 / NATIONAL 54	[31]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998		STATE 41 / NATIONAL 37	STATE 31 / NATIONAL 30	[33]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE 12 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 11 / NATIONAL 9	[36]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE 14 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 10 / NATIONAL 8	[37]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998		STATE 35 / NATIONAL 30	STATE 29 / NATIONAL 26	[40]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998		STATE 25 / NATIONAL 20	STATE 23 / NATIONAL 20	[37]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998		STATE 23 / NATIONAL 24	STATE 26 / NATIONAL 27	[15]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 163. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	1,219,799

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	665,906	55%
Black*	483,768	40%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	14,830	1%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	7,814	1%
Some other race*	1,933	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	14,893	1%
Hispanic	30,655	3%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

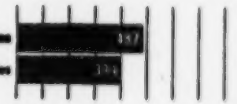
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	52%	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	36%	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	25%	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$35,700	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	24%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	12%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	13%	8%

Child Health

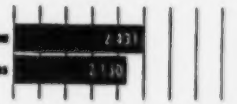
Children without health insurance: 1998	21%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	29%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	77%	80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



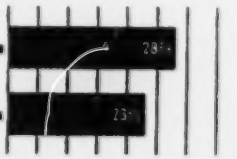
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	295,000

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



Louisiana

National Composite Rank [49]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1998 (WORSE ← 0 → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1998	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1998 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998			STATE 9.2 / NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 10.1 / NATIONAL 7.6	[49]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998			STATE 11.1 / NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 9.1 / NATIONAL 7.2	[44]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998			STATE 38 / NATIONAL 31	STATE 32 / NATIONAL 24	[44]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998			STATE 115 / NATIONAL 71	STATE 71 / NATIONAL 54	[39]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998			STATE 49 / NATIONAL 37	STATE 40 / NATIONAL 30	[42]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998			STATE 13 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 11 / NATIONAL 9	[36]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998			STATE 13 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 12 / NATIONAL 8	[46]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998			STATE 41 / NATIONAL 30	STATE 32 / NATIONAL 26	[48]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998			STATE 32 / NATIONAL 20	STATE 26 / NATIONAL 20	[49]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998			STATE 27 / NATIONAL 24	STATE 37 / NATIONAL 27	[50]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 163.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

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Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	301,238

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	284,824	95%
Black*	2,450	1%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	2,767	1%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	2,194	1%
Some other race*	403	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	5,010	2%
Hispanic	3,590	1%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

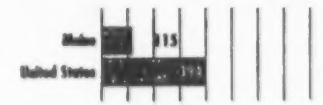
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	27%	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	16%	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	13%	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$42,100	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	57%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	7%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	7%	8%

Child Health

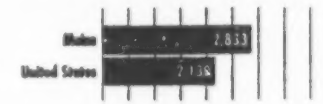
Children without health insurance: 1998	10%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	25%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	84%	80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



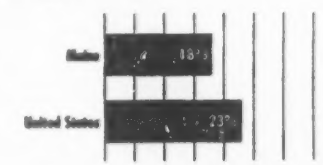
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	53,000

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



States in National Composite Rank Order

NH MN SD HI VT IA NE WI WA **ME** ND CT VT PA IA NJ MA VA MD OR NJ CO DE IN OH AK CA RI MT WY MO IL NY OR NJ KY CT TX WV NY NC SC TN CA AZ AL AR MS LA MS

ME

Maine

National Composite Rank [10]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1998 (WORSE ← 0 → BETTER)	Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1998	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1998 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998		STATE 5.1 / NATIONAL 7.0	5.8 / 7.6	[4]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998	2	STATE 6.2 / NATIONAL 9.2	6.3 / 7.2	[9]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998		STATE 27 / NATIONAL 31	19 / 24	[7]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998		STATE 60 / NATIONAL 71	47 / 54	[12]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998		STATE 23 / NATIONAL 37	15 / 30	[3]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE 7 / NATIONAL 10	7 / 9	[9]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE 8 / NATIONAL 10	8 / 8	[22]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998		STATE 28 / NATIONAL 30	28 / 26	[34]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998	0	STATE 16 / NATIONAL 20	15 / 20	[8]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998		STATE 20 / NATIONAL 24	27 / 27	[22]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	1,356,172

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	757,508	56%
Black*	432,524	32%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	50,053	4%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	3,426	less than 0.5%
Some other race*	4,371	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	36,194	3%
Hispanic	72,096	5%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

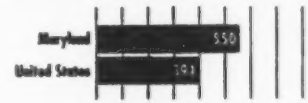
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	39%	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	28%	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	17%	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$63,400	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	45%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	7%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	4%	8%

Child Health

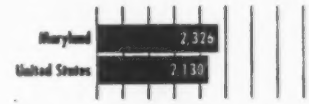
Children without health insurance: 1998	12%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	22%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	81%	80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



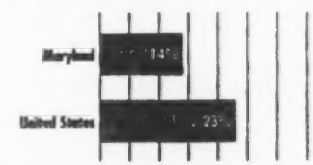
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	155,000

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



States in National Composite Rank Order

NH MN UT ND WI IA NE MI WA AK NE CT VT PA IN IL NJ VA MD OR KS CO ID SD OH AL GA KS MT WY MO IL NV DE FL KY OK TX WV TN NC SC VA GA AZ AR NM MA MS

Maryland

MD

National Composite Rank [19]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1998 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1998	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1998 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998		STATE	7.8	8.7	[42]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998		STATE	9.5	8.6	[41]
			NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998		STATE	27	20	[10]
			NATIONAL	31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998		STATE	77	59	[25]
			NATIONAL	71	54	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998		STATE	33	26	[25]
			NATIONAL	37	30	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE	10	7	[9]
			NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE	10	7	[13]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998		STATE	26	19	[4]
			NATIONAL	30	26	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998		STATE	14	15	[8]
			NATIONAL	20	20	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998		STATE	28	27	[22]
			NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	1,500,064

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	1,128,792	75%
Black*	97,671	7%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	59,346	4%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	3,114	less than 0.5%
Some other race*	12,593	1%
More than one race*	40,822	3%
Hispanic	157,726	11%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

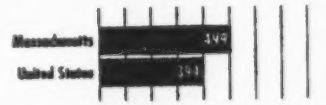
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	27%	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	20%	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	13%	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$52,900	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	40%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	9%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	8%	8%

Child Health

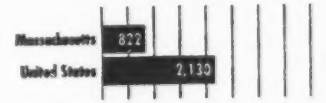
Children without health insurance: 1998	8%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	14%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	87%	80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



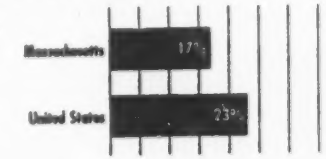
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	247,000

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



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States in National Composite Rank Order

NH MN UT ND VT WI IA NJ NE WA OR MD CT VT PA IN HI KS VA MD OR RI CO ID SD OH AK CA MI MT WY MO IL NY DE FL KY OR TX WV NV NC SC TN CA AR AL AZ NM LA MS

Massachusetts

MA

National Composite Rank [4]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1998 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1998	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1998 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998		STATE 5.9 / NATIONAL 7.0	6.9 / 7.6	[17]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998		STATE 7.0 / NATIONAL 9.2	5.1 / 7.2	[2]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998		STATE 20 / NATIONAL 31	11 / 24	[1]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998		STATE 48 / NATIONAL 71	39 / 54	[5]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998		STATE 24 / NATIONAL 37	18 / 30	[6]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE 9 / NATIONAL 10	6 / 9	[4]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE 8 / NATIONAL 10	5 / 8	[3]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998		STATE 32 / NATIONAL 30	28 / 26	[34]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998		STATE 14 / NATIONAL 20	17 / 20	[23]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998		STATE 26 / NATIONAL 24	27 / 27	[22]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

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Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	2,595,767

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	1,879,122	72%
Black*	449,091	17%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	48,006	2%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	16,571	1%
Some other race*	5,915	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	73,681	3%
Hispanic	123,381	5%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

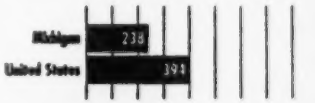
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	37%	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	N.A.	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$51,200	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	32%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	6%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	6%	8%

Child Health

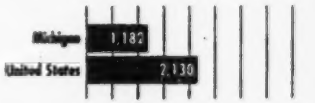
Children without health insurance: 1998	10%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	16%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	76%	80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



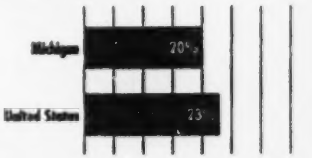
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	534,000

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



NA=Not Available

Michigan

MI

National Composite Rank [28]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1998 (WORSE ← 0 → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1998	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1998 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998		STATE	7.6	7.8	[28]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998		STATE	10.7	8.2	[36]
			NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998		STATE	30	26	[27]
			NATIONAL	31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998		STATE	73	48	[15]
			NATIONAL	71	54	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998		STATE	36	24	[19]
			NATIONAL	37	30	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE	9	9	[23]
			NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE	10	7	[13]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998		STATE	35	27	[30]
			NATIONAL	30	26	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998		STATE	19	18	[29]
			NATIONAL	20	20	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998		STATE	26	28	[34]
			NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	1,286,894

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	1,055,405	82%
Black*	62,961	5%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	53,950	4%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	19,119	1%
Some other race*	2,596	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	37,223	3%
Hispanic	55,640	4%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

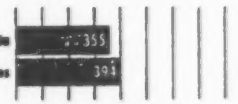
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	31%	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	19%	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	17%	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$58,900	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	40%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	8%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	5%	8%

Child Health

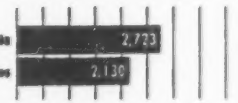
Children without health insurance: 1998	8%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	16%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	87%	80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



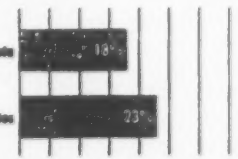
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	247,000

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



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Minnesota

MN

National Composite Rank [2]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1998 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1998	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1998 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998		STATE 5.1 / NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 5.8 / NATIONAL 7.6	[4]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998		STATE 7.3 / NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 5.9 / NATIONAL 7.2	[7]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998		STATE 21 / NATIONAL 31	STATE 21 / NATIONAL 24	[13]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998		STATE 56 / NATIONAL 71	STATE 43 / NATIONAL 54	[8]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998		STATE 20 / NATIONAL 37	STATE 17 / NATIONAL 30	[5]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE 7 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 6 / NATIONAL 9	[4]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE 6 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 4 / NATIONAL 8	[1]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998		STATE 28 / NATIONAL 30	STATE 20 / NATIONAL 26	[9]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998		STATE 14 / NATIONAL 20	STATE 13 / NATIONAL 20	[2]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998		STATE 21 / NATIONAL 24	STATE 21 / NATIONAL 27	[3]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

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Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	775,187

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	400,140	52%
Black*	346,526	45%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	5,062	1%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	3,860	less than 0.5%
Some other race*	698	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	6,841	1%
Hispanic	12,060	2%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

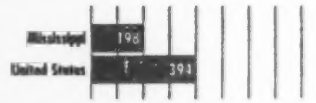
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	52%	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	39%	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	26%	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$34,500	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	31%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	16%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	10%	8%

Child Health

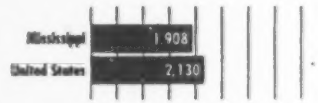
Children without health insurance: 1998	19%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	26%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	82%	80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



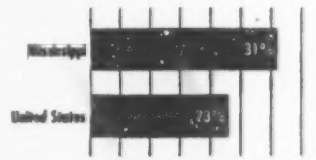
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	223,000

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



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States in National Composite Rank Order

VT NH UT MA WI IA ND NE WA MN ND CT VT PA IL HI CT VA MD OR NJ CO ID SD OH AK CA MI MT WY MO IL NY DE IL KY OK TX WV HY NC SC TN GA AZ AL AR NM LA MS

MS

Mississippi

National Composite Rank [50]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1998 (WORSE ← 0 → BETTER)	Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1998	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1998 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998		STATE 9.6 / NATIONAL 7.0	10.1 / 7.6	[49]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998		STATE 12.1 / NATIONAL 9.2	10.1 / 7.2	[49]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998		STATE 45 / NATIONAL 31	42 / 24	[50]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998		STATE 100 / NATIONAL 71	75 / 54	[42]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998		STATE 57 / NATIONAL 37	47 / 30	[50]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE 10 / NATIONAL 10	10 / 9	[33]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE 13 / NATIONAL 10	12 / 8	[46]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998		STATE 39 / NATIONAL 30	28 / 26	[34]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998		STATE 34 / NATIONAL 20	25 / 20	[44]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998		STATE 28 / NATIONAL 24	34 / 27	[49]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	1,427,692

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	1,126,789	79%
Black*	203,507	14%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	15,203	1%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	6,125	less than 0.5%
Some other race*	2,775	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	30,663	2%
Hispanic	42,630	3%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

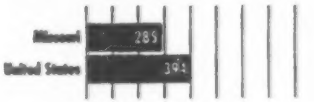
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	37%	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	24%	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	20%	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$45,500	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	32%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	6%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	7%	8%

Child Health

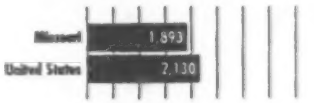
Children without health insurance: 1998	9%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	13%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	76%	80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



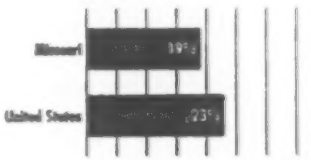
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	259,000

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



Missouri

MO

National Composite Rank [31]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1998 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1998	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1998 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998		STATE 7.1 / NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 7.8 / NATIONAL 7.6	[28]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998		STATE 9.4 / NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 7.7 / NATIONAL 7.2	[32]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998		STATE 33 / NATIONAL 31	STATE 27 / NATIONAL 24	[31]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998		STATE 82 / NATIONAL 71	STATE 70 / NATIONAL 54	[38]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998		STATE 39 / NATIONAL 37	STATE 29 / NATIONAL 30	[29]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE 10 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 9 / NATIONAL 9	[23]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE 11 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 7 / NATIONAL 8	[13]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998		STATE 28 / NATIONAL 30	STATE 25 / NATIONAL 26	[22]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998		STATE 19 / NATIONAL 20	STATE 18 / NATIONAL 20	[29]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998		STATE 23 / NATIONAL 24	STATE 26 / NATIONAL 27	[15]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 163. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

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Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	230,062

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	193,123	84%
Black*	851	less than 0.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	1,359	1%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	21,222	9%
Some other race*	192	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	5,965	3%
Hispanic	7,350	3%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

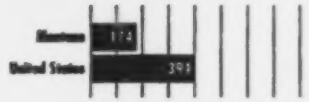
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	27%	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	17%	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	14%	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$37,900	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	48%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	3%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	8%	8%

Child Health

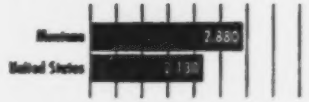
Children without health insurance: 1998	19%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	24%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	85%	80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



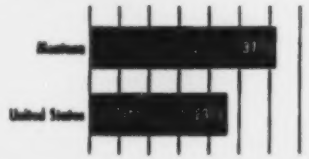
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	75,000

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



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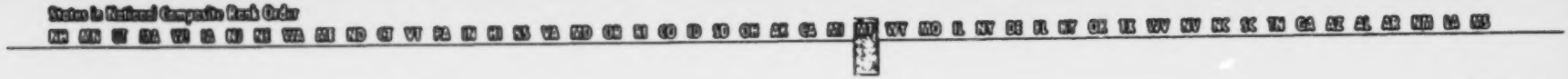
States in National Composite Rank Order



Montana

MT

National Composite Rank [29]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1998 (WORSE ← 0 → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1998	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1998 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998		STATE	6.2	7.0	[18]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998		STATE	9.0	7.4	[28]
			NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998		STATE	28	19	[7]
			NATIONAL	31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998		STATE	97	79	[45]
			NATIONAL	71	54	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998		STATE	24	20	[8]
			NATIONAL	37	30	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE	7	8	[16]
			NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE	8	8	[22]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998		STATE	29	31	[46]
			NATIONAL	30	26	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998		STATE	22	21	[35]
			NATIONAL	20	20	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998		STATE	22	26	[15]
			NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

NE

Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	450,242

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	368,126	82%
Black*	23,714	5%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	5,883	1%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	5,233	1%
Some other race*	743	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	9,325	2%
Hispanic	37,218	8%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

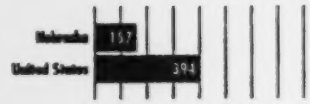
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	N.A.	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$46,600	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	41%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	2%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	4%	8%

Child Health

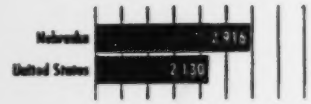
Children without health insurance: 1998	8%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	11%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	84%	80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



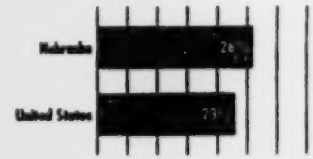
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	117,000

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



N.A.=Not Available

States in National Composite Rank Order

NH SD OR MA WI IA MN NE WA ME ND CT VT PA IN MI NJ VA MD OH DE HI CO ID MD OH AK CA MO NY WY MD IL NV OR MI KS OH TX UT NV NM SC TN GA AR AL MS MO LA MS

Nebraska

NE

National Composite Rank [8]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1998 (WORSE ← 0 → BETTER)	Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1998	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1998 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998		STATE 5.3 / NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 6.5 / NATIONAL 7.6	[11]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998		STATE 8.3 / NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 7.3 / NATIONAL 7.2	[27]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998		STATE 32 / NATIONAL 31	STATE 23 / NATIONAL 24	[19]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998		STATE 75 / NATIONAL 71	STATE 57 / NATIONAL 54	[23]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998		STATE 23 / NATIONAL 37	STATE 21 / NATIONAL 30	[12]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE 6 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 8 / NATIONAL 9	[16]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE 5 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 6 / NATIONAL 8	[7]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998		STATE 14 / NATIONAL 30	STATE 16 / NATIONAL 26	[1]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998		STATE 16 / NATIONAL 20	STATE 13 / NATIONAL 20	[2]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998		STATE 17 / NATIONAL 24	STATE 24 / NATIONAL 27	[7]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 163. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

Background information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	511,799

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	276,179	54%
Black*	40,739	8%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	20,498	4%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	6,057	1%
Some other race*	1,121	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	20,971	4%
Hispanic	146,234	29%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

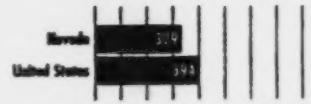
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	47%	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	31%	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	23%	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$44,900	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	28%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	12%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	5%	8%

Child Health

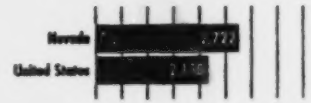
Children without health insurance: 1998	22%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	35%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	73%	80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



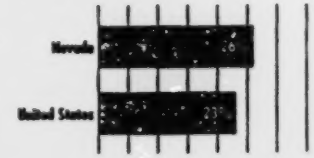
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	130,000

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



Nevada

NV

National Composite Rank [40]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1998 (WORSE / BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1998	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1998 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998			STATE 7.2 / NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 7.6 / NATIONAL 7.6	[23]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998			STATE 8.4 / NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 7.0 / NATIONAL 7.2	[16]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998			STATE 36 / NATIONAL 31	STATE 29 / NATIONAL 24	[36]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998			STATE 98 / NATIONAL 71	STATE 86 / NATIONAL 54	[50]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998			STATE 43 / NATIONAL 37	STATE 38 / NATIONAL 30	[40]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998			STATE 15 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 17 / NATIONAL 9	[49]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998			STATE 12 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 9 / NATIONAL 8	[30]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998			STATE 26 / NATIONAL 30	STATE 22 / NATIONAL 26	[13]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998			STATE 16 / NATIONAL 20	STATE 15 / NATIONAL 20	[8]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998			STATE 25 / NATIONAL 24	STATE 27 / NATIONAL 27	[22]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 163. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

NH

Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	309,562

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	Number	Percent
White*	289,164	93%
Black*	2,477	1%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	4,054	1%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	701	less than 0.5%
Some other race*	533	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	4,846	2%
Hispanic	7,787	3%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

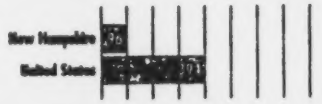
	State	National
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	25%	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	N.A.	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$51,900	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	53%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	16%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	5%	8%

Child Health

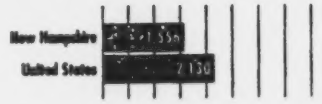
Children without health insurance: 1998	8%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	12%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	85%	80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



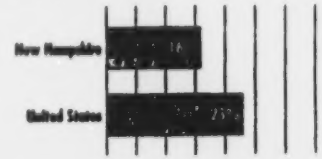
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	54,000

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



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BEST COPY AVAILABLE

States in National Composite Rank Order

NH MN SD MA WI IA NE NJ WA HI ND CT VT PA IN ID UT VA MD OR MI CO ID SD OH AK CA MI AK WY MO IL NV RI IL SC OK TX WV NY MK SC TN GA AZ AL AR MS LA AS

NH

New Hampshire

National Composite Rank [1]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1998 (WORSE ← 2000 → BETTER)	Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1998	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1998 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998		STATE 4.9 / NATIONAL 7.0	5.7 / 7.6	[2]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998		STATE 7.1 / NATIONAL 9.2	4.4 / 7.2	[1]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998		STATE 23 / NATIONAL 31	12 / 24	[2]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998		STATE 51 / NATIONAL 71	39 / 54	[5]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998		STATE 17 / NATIONAL 37	13 / 30	[2]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE 9 / NATIONAL 10	7 / 9	[9]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE 7 / NATIONAL 10	5 / 8	[3]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998		STATE 20 / NATIONAL 30	23 / 26	[17]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998		STATE 9 / NATIONAL 20	10 / 20	[1]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998		STATE 19 / NATIONAL 24	25 / 27	[10]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ▣ Solid bars indicate state change.

NJ

Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	2,087,558

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	Number	Percent
White*	1,240,057	59%
Black*	325,831	16%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	123,833	6%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	3,089	less than 0.5%
Some other race*	7,038	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	48,916	2%
Hispanic	338,794	16%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

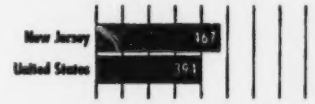
	State	National
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	N.A.	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$60,000	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	32%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	6%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	6%	8%

Child Health

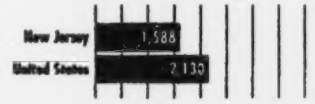
Children without health insurance: 1998	13%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	18%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	81%	80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



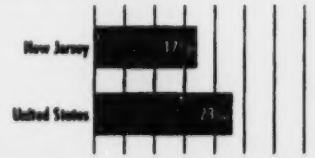
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	321,000

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



N.A.=Not Available

New Jersey

NJ

National Composite Rank [7]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1998 (WORST ← 0 → BETTER)	Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1998	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1998 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998	-14	STATE 7.0 / NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 8.0 / NATIONAL 7.6	[34]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998	29	STATE 9.0 / NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 6.4 / NATIONAL 7.2	[11]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998	30	STATE 27 / NATIONAL 31	STATE 19 / NATIONAL 24	[7]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998	17	STATE 41 / NATIONAL 71	STATE 34 / NATIONAL 54	[2]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998	17	STATE 24 / NATIONAL 37	STATE 20 / NATIONAL 30	[8]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998	10	STATE 7 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 6 / NATIONAL 9	[4]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998	25	STATE 8 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 6 / NATIONAL 8	[7]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998	15	STATE 26 / NATIONAL 30	STATE 22 / NATIONAL 26	[13]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998	-15	STATE 13 / NATIONAL 20	STATE 15 / NATIONAL 20	[8]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998	-10	STATE 21 / NATIONAL 24	STATE 23 / NATIONAL 27	[6]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	508,574

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	165,301	33%
Black*	8,789	2%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	4,411	1%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	59,743	12%
Some other race*	835	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	10,689	2%
Hispanic	258,806	51%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

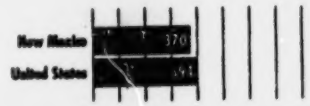
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	48%	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	30%	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	21%	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$32,200	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	27%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	20%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	13%	8%

Child Health

Children without health insurance: 1998	22%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	31%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	76%	80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998

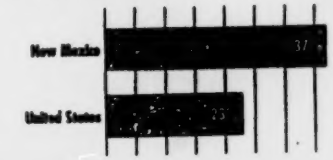


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998

Children in Working-Poor Families

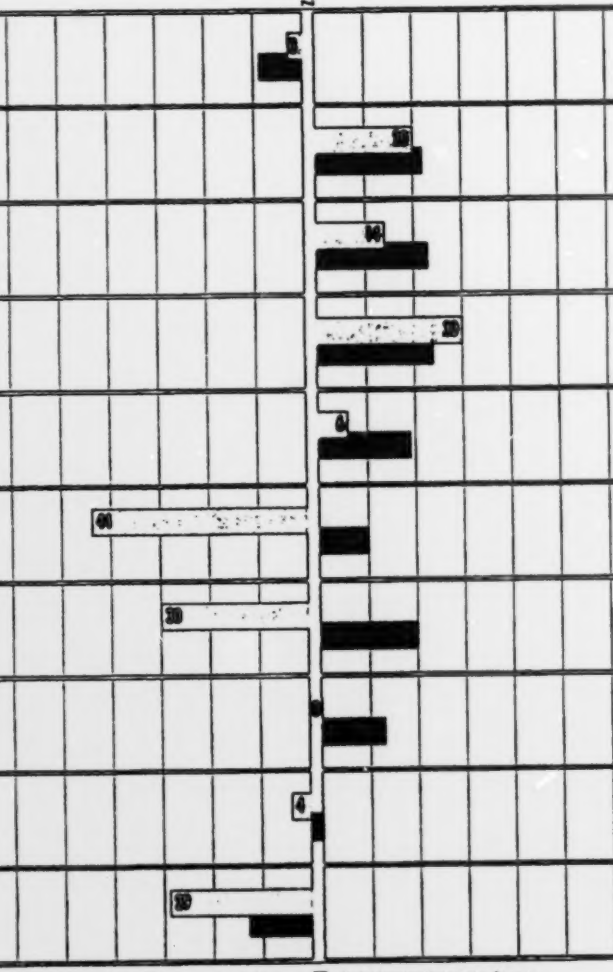
Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	196,000

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



New Mexico

National Composite Rank [48]



Indicators*		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1998	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1998 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998	STATE 7.4 / NATIONAL 7.0	7.6 / 7.6	[23]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998	STATE 9.0 / NATIONAL 9.2	7.2 / 7.2	[22]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998	STATE 35 / NATIONAL 31	30 / 24	[42]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998	STATE 121 / NATIONAL 71	85 / 54	[49]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998	STATE 47 / NATIONAL 37	44 / 30	[47]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998	STATE 9 / NATIONAL 10	13 / 9	[45]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998	STATE 10 / NATIONAL 10	13 / 8	[50]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998	STATE 30 / NATIONAL 30	30 / 26	[42]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998	STATE 27 / NATIONAL 20	28 / 20	[50]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998	STATE 24 / NATIONAL 24	31 / 27	[44]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 163. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	4,690,107

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	2,562,992	55%
Black*	833,976	18%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	235,630	5%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	16,847	less than 0.5%
Some other race*	25,650	1%
More than one race*	121,980	3%
Hispanic	893,032	19%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

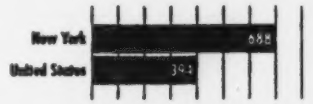
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	38%	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	22%	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	16%	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$43,000	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	26%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	3%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	12%	8%

Child Health

Children without health insurance: 1998	14%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	25%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	83%	80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998

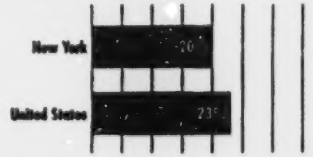


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998

Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	918,000

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



States in National Composite Rank Order

UT NH SD HA WI IA NJ NE WA MN MD CT VT PA IN MI KS VA MO OR RI CO ID SD OH AK CA AR MT WY MO IL **NY** OR FL SC OK TX WV NV NC SC TN CA AZ AL NM MS VA

New York

NY

National Composite Rank [33]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1998 (WORSE ← 0 → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1998	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1998 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998		STATE	7.6	7.8	[28]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998		STATE	9.6	6.3	[9]
			NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998		STATE	29	20	[10]
			NATIONAL	31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998		STATE	61	34	[2]
			NATIONAL	71	54	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998		STATE	28	22	[14]
			NATIONAL	37	30	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE	8	9	[23]
			NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE	9	10	[37]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998		STATE	34	33	[49]
			NATIONAL	30	26	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998		STATE	20	25	[44]
			NATIONAL	20	20	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998		STATE	28	31	[44]
			NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

▦ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	1,964,047

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	Number	Percent
White*	1,228,469	63%
Black*	514,094	26%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	31,479	2%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	28,561	1%
Some other race*	5,289	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	36,065	2%
Hispanic	120,090	6%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

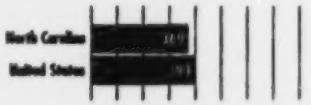
	State	National
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	38%	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	24%	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	15%	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$41,900	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	35%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	17%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	7%	8%

Child Health

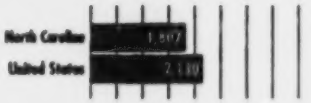
Children without health insurance: 1998	15%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	20%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	82%	80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



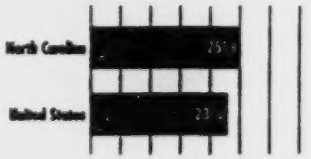
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	433,000

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



States in National Composite Rank Order

MN VT NH ND IA WI HI NE WA MI MD CT WY PA IL KS UT VA MO OR NJ CO ID SD OH AK CA MT NY WV MO IL KY SC FL NV OK TX WV NV NC SC TN GA AZ AL AR MS LA RI

North Carolina

NC

National Composite Rank [41]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1998 (WORSE ← 0 → BETTER)	Trend Data		National Rank (National Rank is based on 1998 figures)
			1990	1998	
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998		STATE 8.0	8.8	[43]
			NATIONAL 7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998		STATE 10.6	9.3	[46]
			NATIONAL 9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998		STATE 31	27	[31]
			NATIONAL 31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998		STATE 72	64	[32]
			NATIONAL 71	54	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998		STATE 45	36	[39]
			NATIONAL 37	30	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE 14	11	[36]
			NATIONAL 10	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE 10	9	[30]
			NATIONAL 10	8	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998		STATE 27	25	[22]
			NATIONAL 30	26	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998		STATE 18	19	[32]
			NATIONAL 20	20	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998		STATE 23	28	[34]
			NATIONAL 24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

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Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	160,849

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	139,319	87%
Black*	1,260	1%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	975	1%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	12,563	8%
Some other race*	128	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	3,401	2%
Hispanic	3,203	2%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	N.A.	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$38,600	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	49%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	7%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	5%	8%

Child Health

Children without health insurance: 1998	15%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	24%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	83%	80%

Juvenile Justice

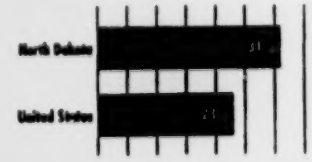
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998

Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	51,000

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



N.A.=Not Available

States in National Composite Rank Order

MN NH VT CO WI IA NE KS WA MT **ND** OR WY PA IN NJ OH VA MD DE NV CO ID SD OH AK CA HI MT WY MO IL NY DC FL NY OR IL WV NV NC SC TN GA AR AL AS MS LA AZ

North Dakota

ND

National Composite Rank [11]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1998 (WORSE ← 0 → BETTER)	Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1998	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1998 figure)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998		STATE 5.5 / NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 6.5 / NATIONAL 7.6	[11]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998		STATE 8.0 / NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 8.6 / NATIONAL 7.2	[41]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998		STATE 31 / NATIONAL 31	STATE 27 / NATIONAL 24	[31]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998		STATE 69 / NATIONAL 71	STATE 56 / NATIONAL 54	[22]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998		STATE 16 / NATIONAL 37	STATE 16 / NATIONAL 30	[4]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE 4 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 5 / NATIONAL 9	[1]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE 4 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 5 / NATIONAL 8	[3]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998		STATE 19 / NATIONAL 30	STATE 22 / NATIONAL 26	[13]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998		STATE 18 / NATIONAL 20	STATE 17 / NATIONAL 20	[23]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998		STATE 16 / NATIONAL 24	STATE 22 / NATIONAL 27	[4]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	2,888,339

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	2,286,693	79%
Black*	410,303	14%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	31,685	1%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	5,471	less than 0.5%
Some other race*	8,170	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	65,679	2%
Hispanic	80,338	3%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

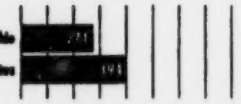
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	N.A.	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$47,600	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	39%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	7%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	8%	8%

Child Health

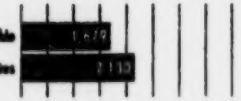
Children without health insurance: 1998	9%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	14%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	79%	80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



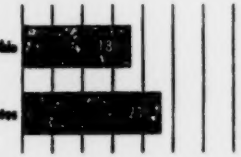
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	523,000

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



N.A.=Not Available

228

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Ohio

OH

National Composite Rank [25]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1998 (WORSE ← 2000 → BETTER)	Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1998	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1998 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998		STATE 7.1 / NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 7.7 / NATIONAL 7.6	[27]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998		STATE 9.8 / NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 8.0 / NATIONAL 7.2	[34]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998		STATE 29 / NATIONAL 31	STATE 24 / NATIONAL 24	[22]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998		STATE 55 / NATIONAL 71	STATE 43 / NATIONAL 54	[8]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998		STATE 34 / NATIONAL 37	STATE 27 / NATIONAL 30	[28]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE 7 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 8 / NATIONAL 9	[16]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE 9 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 8 / NATIONAL 8	[22]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998		STATE 29 / NATIONAL 30	STATE 28 / NATIONAL 26	[34]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998		STATE 18 / NATIONAL 20	STATE 16 / NATIONAL 20	[19]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998		STATE 23 / NATIONAL 24	STATE 27 / NATIONAL 27	[22]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 163. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

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OK

Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	892,360

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	Number	Percent
White*	576,731	65%
Black*	83,314	9%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	11,392	1%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	94,481	11%
Some other race*	1,118	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	55,246	6%
Hispanic	70,078	8%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

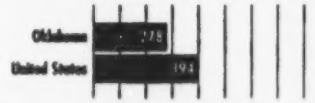
	State	National
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	34%	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	20%	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	12%	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$40,000	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	37%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	17%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	7%	8%

Child Health

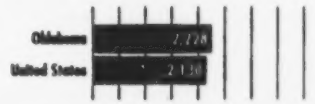
Children without health insurance: 1998	19%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	26%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	74%	80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



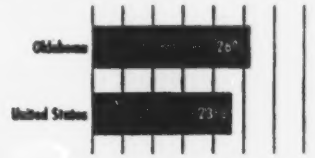
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998 *



Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	210,000

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



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Oklahoma

OK

National Composite Rank [37]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1998 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1998	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1998 figure)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998		STATE 6.6 / NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 7.2 / NATIONAL 7.6	[20]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998		STATE 9.2 / NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 8.5 / NATIONAL 7.2	[39]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998		STATE 36 / NATIONAL 31	STATE 32 / NATIONAL 24	[44]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998		STATE 83 / NATIONAL 71	STATE 69 / NATIONAL 54	[36]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998		STATE 39 / NATIONAL 37	STATE 35 / NATIONAL 30	[38]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE 12 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 9 / NATIONAL 9	[23]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE 12 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 9 / NATIONAL 8	[30]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998		STATE 30 / NATIONAL 30	STATE 26 / NATIONAL 26	[27]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998		STATE 23 / NATIONAL 20	STATE 24 / NATIONAL 20	[41]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998		STATE 22 / NATIONAL 24	STATE 27 / NATIONAL 27	[22]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

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Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	846,526

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	646,232	76%
Black*	16,467	2%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	26,613	3%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	12,433	1%
Some other race*	1,662	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	35,344	4%
Hispanic	107,775	13%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

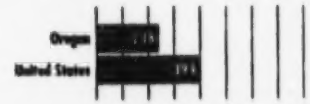
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	39%	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	22%	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	17%	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$44,700	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	38%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	8%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	8%	8%

Child Health

Children without health insurance: 1998	12%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	20%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	73%	80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998

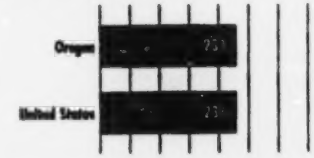


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998

Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	186,000

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



States in National Composite Rank Order

NH MN UT WA WI IA NJ ME VA NE MD OR HI CO ID SD OH AK CT AR MT WY MO IL NV DE FL KY OK TX WV NY MI SC TN GA AZ AL LA MS NM

OR

Oregon

National Composite Rank [20]

Indicators*	Percent Change from 1990 to 1998 (WORSE ← 0 → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1998	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1998 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998	STATE	5.0	5.4	[1]
		NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998	STATE	8.3	5.4	[3]
		NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998	STATE	29	22	[15]
		NATIONAL	31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998	STATE	73	52	[19]
		NATIONAL	71	54	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998	STATE	31	26	[25]
		NATIONAL	37	30	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998	STATE	8	13	[45]
		NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998	STATE	7	10	[37]
		NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998	STATE	32	30	[42]
		NATIONAL	30	26	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998	STATE	19	16	[19]
		NATIONAL	20	20	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998	STATE	24	27	[22]
		NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

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Background information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	2,922,221

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	2,286,418	78%
Black*	370,293	13%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	55,278	2%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	3,765	less than 0.5%
Some other race*	6,419	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	51,384	2%
Hispanic	148,664	5%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

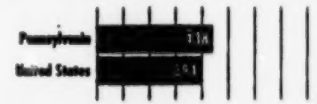
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	N.A.	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$48,300	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	41%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	5%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	6%	8%

Child Health

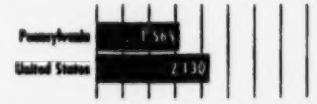
Children without health insurance: 1998	8%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	13%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	87%	80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



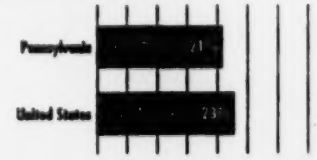
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	597,000

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



N.A.=Not Available

States in National Composite Rank Order

PA

Pennsylvania

National Composite Rank [14]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1998 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1998	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1998 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998			STATE 7.1 / NATIONAL 7.0	7.6 / 7.6	[23]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998			STATE 9.6 / NATIONAL 9.2	7.1 / 7.2	[21]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998			STATE 28 / NATIONAL 31	22 / 24	[15]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998			STATE 54 / NATIONAL 71	51 / 54	[18]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998			STATE 28 / NATIONAL 37	22 / 30	[14]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998			STATE 7 / NATIONAL 10	7 / 9	[9]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998			STATE 9 / NATIONAL 10	7 / 8	[13]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998			STATE 27 / NATIONAL 30	24 / 26	[18]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998			STATE 16 / NATIONAL 20	17 / 20	[23]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998			STATE 21 / NATIONAL 24	25 / 27	[10]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165. ▦ Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

RI

Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	247,822

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	180,075	73%
Black*	13,585	5%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	6,679	3%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	1,458	1%
Some other race*	2,874	1%
More than one race*	8,149	3%
Hispanic	35,002	14%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

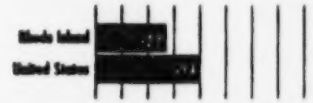
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	35%	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	26%	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	17%	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$51,300	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	28%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	2%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	10%	8%

Child Health

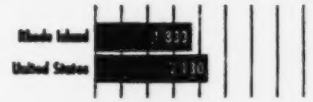
Children without health insurance: 1998	7%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	15%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	90%	80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



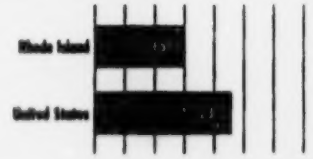
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	35,000

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



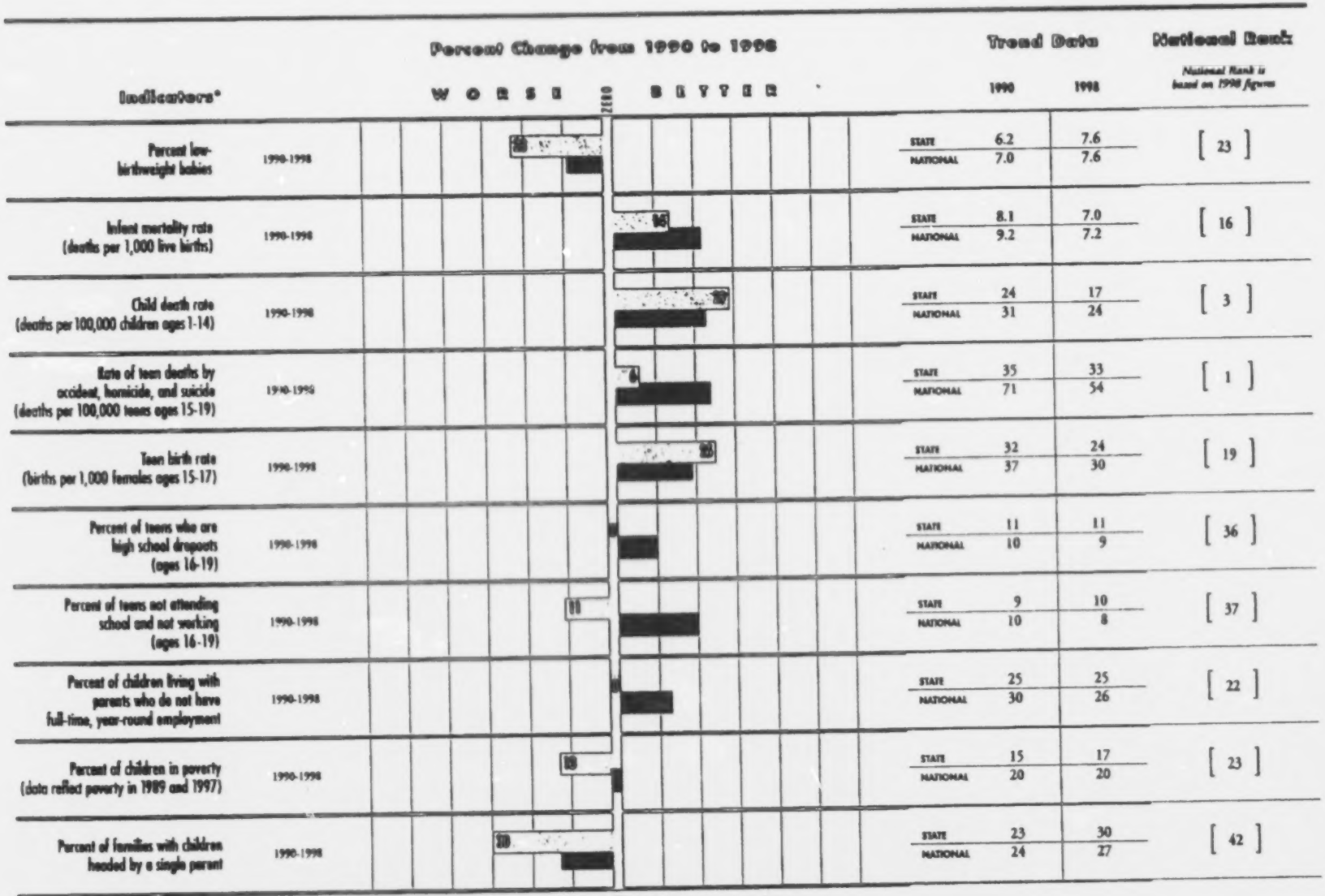
Ranks in National Composite Rank Order

VT MN UT ME WI IA NE NH WA KS ND OR VA CO ID [RI] OH DE SD OK AK GA AL MT WY MD IL NV FL KY GA TX WV MO NC SC TN CA AZ AR MS LA DC

Rhode Island

RI

National Composite Rank [21]



Indicators*		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1998	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1998 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998	STATE 6.2 / NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 7.6 / NATIONAL 7.6	[23]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998	STATE 8.1 / NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 7.0 / NATIONAL 7.2	[16]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998	STATE 24 / NATIONAL 31	STATE 17 / NATIONAL 24	[3]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998	STATE 35 / NATIONAL 71	STATE 33 / NATIONAL 54	[1]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998	STATE 32 / NATIONAL 37	STATE 24 / NATIONAL 30	[19]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998	STATE 11 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 11 / NATIONAL 9	[36]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998	STATE 9 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 10 / NATIONAL 8	[37]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998	STATE 25 / NATIONAL 30	STATE 25 / NATIONAL 26	[22]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998	STATE 15 / NATIONAL 20	STATE 17 / NATIONAL 20	[23]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998	STATE 23 / NATIONAL 24	STATE 30 / NATIONAL 27	[42]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	1,009,641

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	586,009	58%
Black*	367,047	36%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	8,728	1%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	3,490	less than 0.5%
Some other race*	1,769	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	14,644	1%
Hispanic	27,954	3%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

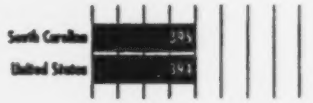
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	45%	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	35%	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	21%	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$43,000	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	35%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	11%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	7%	8%

Child Health

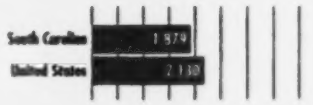
Children without health insurance: 1998	17%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	22%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	81%	80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



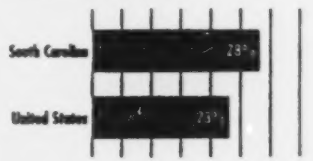
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	255,000

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



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States in National Composite Rank Order

MN NH UT IA WI CA NJ HI WA ME MD CT VT OR ID NE CO IL MO AK OH AR GA MI NV WY MA IL NY OK PA KY SC WV NM LA TN GA AZ AL MS KS MI OR

SC

South Carolina

National Composite Rank [42]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1998 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1998	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1998 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998		STATE 8.7 / NATIONAL 7.0	9.5 / 7.6	[48]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998		STATE 11.7 / NATIONAL 9.2	9.6 / 7.2	[47]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998		STATE 38 / NATIONAL 31	29 / 24	[36]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998		STATE 76 / NATIONAL 71	66 / 54	[33]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998		STATE 47 / NATIONAL 37	40 / 30	[42]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE 11 / NATIONAL 10	9 / 9	[23]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE 10 / NATIONAL 10	8 / 8	[22]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998		STATE 30 / NATIONAL 30	24 / 26	[18]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998		STATE 21 / NATIONAL 20	23 / 20	[37]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998		STATE 25 / NATIONAL 24	29 / 27	[40]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 163.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

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SD

Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	202,649

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	163,354	81%
Black*	1,554	1%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	1,285	1%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	27,049	13%
Some other race*	144	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	4,742	2%
Hispanic	4,521	2%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

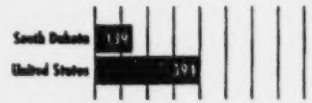
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	N.A.	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$43,300	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	53%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	9%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	5%	8%

Child Health

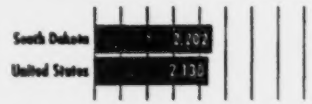
Children without health insurance: 1998	11%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	15%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	83%	80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



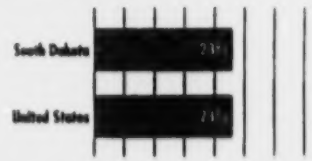
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	41,000

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



N.A.=Not Available

SD

South Dakota

National Composite Rank [24]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1998 (Worse / Better)	Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1998	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1998 figure)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998		STATE 5.1 / NATIONAL 7.0	5.8 / 7.6	[4]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998		STATE 10.1 / NATIONAL 9.2	9.1 / 7.2	[44]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998		STATE 38 / NATIONAL 51	37 / 24	[49]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998		STATE 97 / NATIONAL 71	69 / 54	[36]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998		STATE 24 / NATIONAL 37	20 / 30	[8]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE 8 / NATIONAL 10	8 / 9	[16]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE 6 / NATIONAL 10	6 / 8	[7]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998		STATE 18 / NATIONAL 30	19 / 26	[4]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998		STATE 20 / NATIONAL 20	19 / 20	[32]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998		STATE 22 / NATIONAL 24	25 / 27	[10]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 163.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	1,398,521

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	1,021,195	73%
Black*	294,817	21%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	14,632	1%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	3,213	less than 0.5%
Some other race*	2,802	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	22,963	2%
Hispanic	38,899	3%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

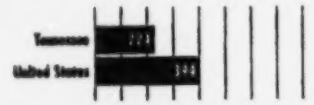
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	42%	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	29%	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	16%	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$37,500	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	34%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	6%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	7%	8%

Child Health

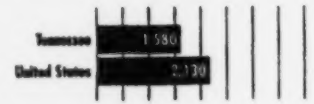
Children without health insurance: 1998	10%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	8%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	80%	80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



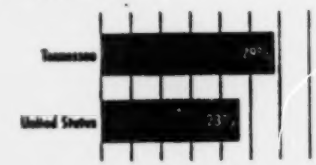
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	399,000

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



Tennessee

TN

National Composite Rank [43]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1998 (WORST ... BEST)	Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1998	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1998 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998		STATE 8.2 / NATIONAL 7.0	9.1 / 7.6	[46]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998		STATE 10.3 / NATIONAL 9.2	8.2 / 7.2	[36]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998		STATE 35 / NATIONAL 31	27 / 24	[31]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998		STATE 75 / NATIONAL 71	79 / 54	[45]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998		STATE 45 / NATIONAL 37	38 / 30	[40]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE 13 / NATIONAL 10	12 / 9	[41]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE 13 / NATIONAL 10	11 / 8	[44]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998		STATE 35 / NATIONAL 30	24 / 26	[18]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998		STATE 22 / NATIONAL 20	19 / 20	[32]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998		STATE 26 / NATIONAL 24	31 / 27	[44]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 163.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

TX

Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	5,886,759

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	2,507,147	43%
Black*	732,807	12%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	142,408	2%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	17,319	less than 0.5%
Some other race*	8,461	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	91,852	2%
Hispanic	2,386,765	41%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

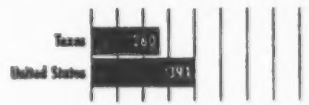
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	37%	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	24%	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	12%	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$39,300	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	36%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	12%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	10%	8%

Child Health

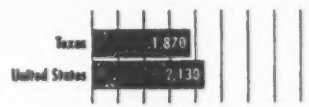
Children without health insurance: 1998	25%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	35%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	75%	80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



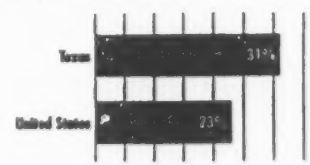
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	1,669,000

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



States in National Composite Rank Order

NH MN UT MA VT IA NJ NE WA MI ND CT VT PA IN HI KS VA MD OR RI CO ID SD OH AK GA MI MT WY MO IL NV DE FL KY OK TX WV NY NC SC TN GA AZ AL AR MS LA MS

TX

Texas

National Composite Rank [38]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1998 (WORSE ← 0 → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1998	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1998 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998		STATE	6.9	7.4	[21]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998		STATE	8.1	6.4	[11]
			NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998		STATE	33	25	[26]
			NATIONAL	31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998		STATE	80	60	[28]
			NATIONAL	71	54	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998		STATE	48	45	[48]
			NATIONAL	37	30	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE	13	12	[41]
			NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE	11	11	[44]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998		STATE	28	27	[30]
			NATIONAL	30	26	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998		STATE	26	24	[41]
			NATIONAL	20	20	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998		STATE	22	27	[22]
			NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 163.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

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Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	718,698

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	592,083	82%
Black*	5,591	1%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	15,146	2%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	10,305	1%
Some other race*	840	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	16,538	2%
Hispanic	78,195	11%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

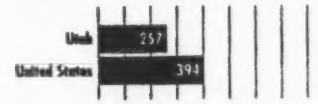
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	38%	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	23%	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	22%	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$50,200	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	44%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	2%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	4%	8%

Child Health

Children without health insurance: 1998	12%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	15%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	82%	80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998

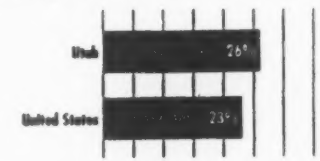


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998

Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	176,000

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



States in National Composite Rank Order

NH MN UT CO WI IA ID WA MI ND OH VT PA IN NJ CT VA MD OR AL CO ID ID OH AK CA MI MT WY MO IL NY DE FL KY OK TX WV NV HI SC TN GA AR AL SD WA IA MS

Utah

UT

National Composite Rank [3]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1998 (WORSE ← 0 → BETTER)	Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1998	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1998 figure)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998		STATE 5.7 / NATIONAL 7.0	6.7 / 7.6	[15]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998		STATE 7.5 / NATIONAL 9.2	5.6 / 7.2	[4]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998		STATE 25 / NATIONAL 31	24 / 24	[22]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998		STATE 66 / NATIONAL 71	49 / 54	[16]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998		STATE 26 / NATIONAL 37	22 / 30	[14]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE 8 / NATIONAL 10	9 / 9	[23]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE 8 / NATIONAL 10	7 / 8	[13]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998		STATE 21 / NATIONAL 30	18 / 26	[2]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998		STATE 16 / NATIONAL 20	13 / 20	[2]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998		STATE 16 / NATIONAL 24	17 / 27	[1]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

VT

Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	147,523

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	139,667	95%
Black*	1,020	1%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	1,530	1%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	608	less than 0.5%
Some other race*	245	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	2,617	2%
Hispanic	1,836	1%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	N.A.	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$44,500	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	47%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	4%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	5%	8%

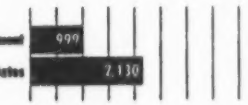
Child Health

Children without health insurance: 1998	7%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	7%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	91%	80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998

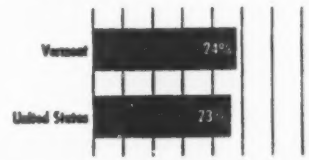
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	35,000

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



NA=Not Available

States in National Composite Rank Order

NH MN UT MA WI IA ND NE WA ME ID CT **VT** PA IN MT KS VA MD OR NJ CO DE SD OH AK CA MI NY WY MO IL NV RI FL NY OK TX WY NV NC SC TN GA AR AL AZ NM LA MS

Vermont

VT

National Composite Rank [13]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1998 (WORSE ← 2000 → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1998	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1998 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998		STATE	5.3	6.5	[11]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998		STATE	6.4	7.0	[16]
			NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998		STATE	25	18	[5]
			NATIONAL	31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998		STATE	58	76	[43]
			NATIONAL	71	54	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998		STATE	20	11	[1]
			NATIONAL	37	30	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE	8	6	[4]
			NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE	6	8	[22]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998		STATE	22	24	[18]
			NATIONAL	30	26	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998		STATE	15	13	[2]
			NATIONAL	20	20	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998		STATE	21	26	[15]
			NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

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VA

Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	1,738,262

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	1,112,483	64%
Black*	400,906	23%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	61,551	4%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	4,408	less than 0.5%
Some other race*	6,114	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	50,100	3%
Hispanic	102,700	6%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

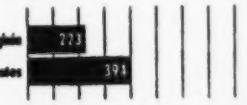
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	36%	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	22%	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	11%	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$50,900	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	43%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	10%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	5%	8%

Child Health

Children without health insurance: 1998	13%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	20%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	82%	80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998

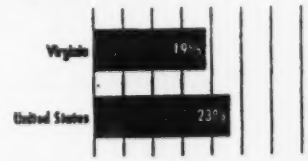


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998

Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	301,000

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



272

273

Virginia

National Composite Rank [18]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1998 (WORST ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1998	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1998 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998		STATE 7.2 / NATIONAL 7.0	7.9 / 7.6	[32]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998	7%	STATE 10.2 / NATIONAL 9.2	7.7 / 7.2	[32]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998	21%	STATE 28 / NATIONAL 31	22 / 24	[15]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998	31%	STATE 72 / NATIONAL 71	50 / 54	[17]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998	25%	STATE 32 / NATIONAL 37	24 / 30	[19]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE 8 / NATIONAL 10	8 / 9	[16]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE 8 / NATIONAL 10	7 / 8	[13]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998		STATE 24 / NATIONAL 30	21 / 26	[11]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998		STATE 16 / NATIONAL 20	17 / 20	[23]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998		STATE 24 / NATIONAL 24	28 / 27	[34]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	1,513,843

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	1,082,049	71%
Black*	56,347	4%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	83,056	5%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	27,719	2%
Some other race*	4,705	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	82,557	5%
Hispanic	177,410	12%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

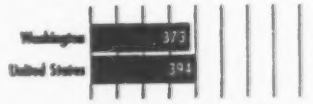
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	37%	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	23%	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	17%	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$51,800	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	42%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	8%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	7%	8%

Child Health

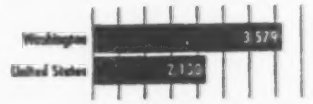
Children without health insurance: 1998	10%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	11%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	77%	80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



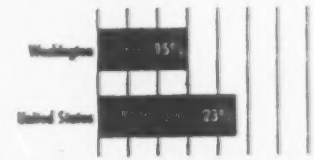
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	223,000

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



States in National Composite Rank Order

NH MN UT IA WI ME NJ ND **WA** MA MD CT VT PA IN HI NE VA MO OR SD CO ID NY OH AK CA RI MT WY MO IL NM DE FL KY OK TX WV NV MI SC TN GA AZ AL AR KS LA MS

WA

Washington

National Composite Rank [9]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1998 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1998	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1998 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998			STATE 5.3 / NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 5.7 / NATIONAL 7.6	[2]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998			STATE 7.8 / NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 5.7 / NATIONAL 7.2	[5]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998			STATE 28 / NATIONAL 31	STATE 20 / NATIONAL 24	[10]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998			STATE 64 / NATIONAL 71	STATE 47 / NATIONAL 54	[12]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998			STATE 30 / NATIONAL 37	STATE 23 / NATIONAL 30	[17]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998			STATE 11 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 8 / NATIONAL 9	[16]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998			STATE 10 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 7 / NATIONAL 8	[13]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998			STATE 27 / NATIONAL 30	STATE 26 / NATIONAL 26	[27]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998			STATE 17 / NATIONAL 20	STATE 15 / NATIONAL 20	[8]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998			STATE 24 / NATIONAL 24	STATE 26 / NATIONAL 27	[15]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 163.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.

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WV

Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	402,393

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	374,097	93%
Black*	14,665	4%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	2,128	1%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	712	less than 0.5%
Some other race*	708	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	6,204	2%
Hispanic	3,879	1%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

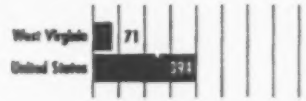
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	38%	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	26%	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	18%	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$32,300	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	41%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	11%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	13%	8%

Child Health

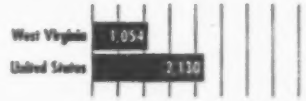
Children without health insurance: 1998	12%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	14%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	82%	80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



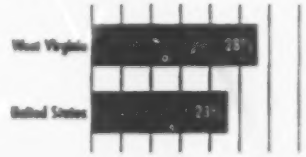
Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998



Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	94,000

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



States in National Composite Rank Order

NH MN UT MA WI IA NJ NE WA MT ND CT VT PA IL HI KS VA MD OR RI CO ID SD OH AK CA MI NY WY MO IL NV DE FL AZ OK TX **WV** NM SC IN GA AR AL NH MS

West Virginia

WV

National Composite Rank [39]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1998 (WORSE ← 0 → BETTER)	Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1998	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1998 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998		STATE 7.1 / NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 8.0 / NATIONAL 7.6	[34]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998		STATE 9.9 / NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 8.0 / NATIONAL 7.2	[34]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998		STATE 25 / NATIONAL 31	STATE 24 / NATIONAL 24	[22]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998		STATE 73 / NATIONAL 71	STATE 60 / NATIONAL 54	[28]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998		STATE 33 / NATIONAL 37	STATE 26 / NATIONAL 30	[25]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE 12 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 8 / NATIONAL 9	[16]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE 16 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 10 / NATIONAL 8	[37]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998		STATE 37 / NATIONAL 30	STATE 37 / NATIONAL 26	[50]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998		STATE 26 / NATIONAL 20	STATE 25 / NATIONAL 20	[44]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998		STATE 21 / NATIONAL 24	STATE 27 / NATIONAL 27	[22]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165. ▦ Patterned bars indicate national change. ▤ Solid bars indicate state change.

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WI

Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	1,368,756

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	Number	Percent
White*	1,100,678	80%
Black*	113,224	8%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	35,504	3%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	15,135	1%
Some other race*	1,971	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	27,005	2%
Hispanic	75,239	5%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

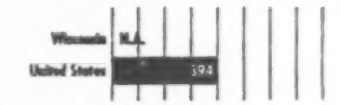
	State	National
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	28%	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	21%	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	12%	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$51,400	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	45%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	7%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	5%	8%

Child Health

Children without health insurance: 1998	8%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	11%	25%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	85%	80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998

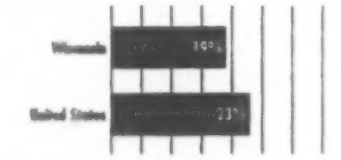


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998

Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	258,000

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



N.A.=Not Available

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States in National Composite Rank Order

NH MN UT MA VT IA NJ ME WA ME ND CT WI PA IN KY KS VA MD OR RI CO ID SD OH AK GA MI MT WY MO IL NY DE FL NV OK TX WV NV NC SC VA CA AZ AL AR HI LA MS

WI

Wisconsin

National Composite Rank [5]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1998 (WORST ← ZERO → BEST)	Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1998	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1998 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998		STATE 5.9 / NATIONAL 7.0	6.5 / 7.6	[11]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998		STATE 8.2 / NATIONAL 9.2	7.2 / 7.2	[22]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998		STATE 25 / NATIONAL 31	24 / 24	[22]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998		STATE 67 / NATIONAL 71	44 / 54	[10]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998		STATE 24 / NATIONAL 37	20 / 30	[8]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE 4 / NATIONAL 10	5 / 9	[1]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998		STATE 4 / NATIONAL 10	5 / 8	[3]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998		STATE 22 / NATIONAL 30	18 / 26	[2]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998		STATE 15 / NATIONAL 20	14 / 20	[6]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998		STATE 21 / NATIONAL 24	25 / 27	[10]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

▦ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

2000 Census Data

Number of Children: 2000

All children under age 18	128,873

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
White*	109,175	85%
Black*	981	1%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	640	less than 0.5%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native*	3,720	3%
Some other race*	163	less than 0.5%
More than one race*	2,536	2%
Hispanic	11,658	9%

*Non-Hispanic

Education and Economics

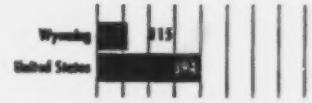
	STATE	NATIONAL
4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	35%	39%
8th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	24%	28%
8th grade students who scored below basic writing level: 1998	19%	17%
Median income of families with children: 1998	$40,800	$45,600
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1998	48%	34%
Children in working-poor families without a telephone at home: 1999	4%	9%
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998	6%	8%

Child Health

Children without health insurance: 1998	15%	15%
Children in working-poor families who lack health insurance: 1998	16%	23%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 1999	84%	80%

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998

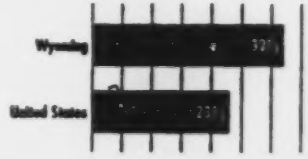


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998

Children in Working-Poor Families

Number of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998	41,000

Percent of children under age 18 in working-poor families: 1998



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Wyoming

National Composite Rank [30]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1998 (WORSE / BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1998	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1998 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1998			STATE 7.4 / NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 8.9 / NATIONAL 7.6	[44]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1998			STATE 8.6 / NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 7.2 / NATIONAL 7.2	[22]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1998			STATE 30 / NATIONAL 31	STATE 32 / NATIONAL 24	[44]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1998			STATE 78 / NATIONAL 71	STATE 84 / NATIONAL 54	[48]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1998			STATE 30 / NATIONAL 37	STATE 23 / NATIONAL 30	[17]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1998			STATE 9 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 9 / NATIONAL 9	[23]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1998			STATE 9 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 7 / NATIONAL 8	[13]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1998			STATE 21 / NATIONAL 30	STATE 21 / NATIONAL 26	[11]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1997)	1990-1998			STATE 16 / NATIONAL 20	STATE 15 / NATIONAL 20	[8]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1998			STATE 20 / NATIONAL 24	STATE 25 / NATIONAL 27	[10]

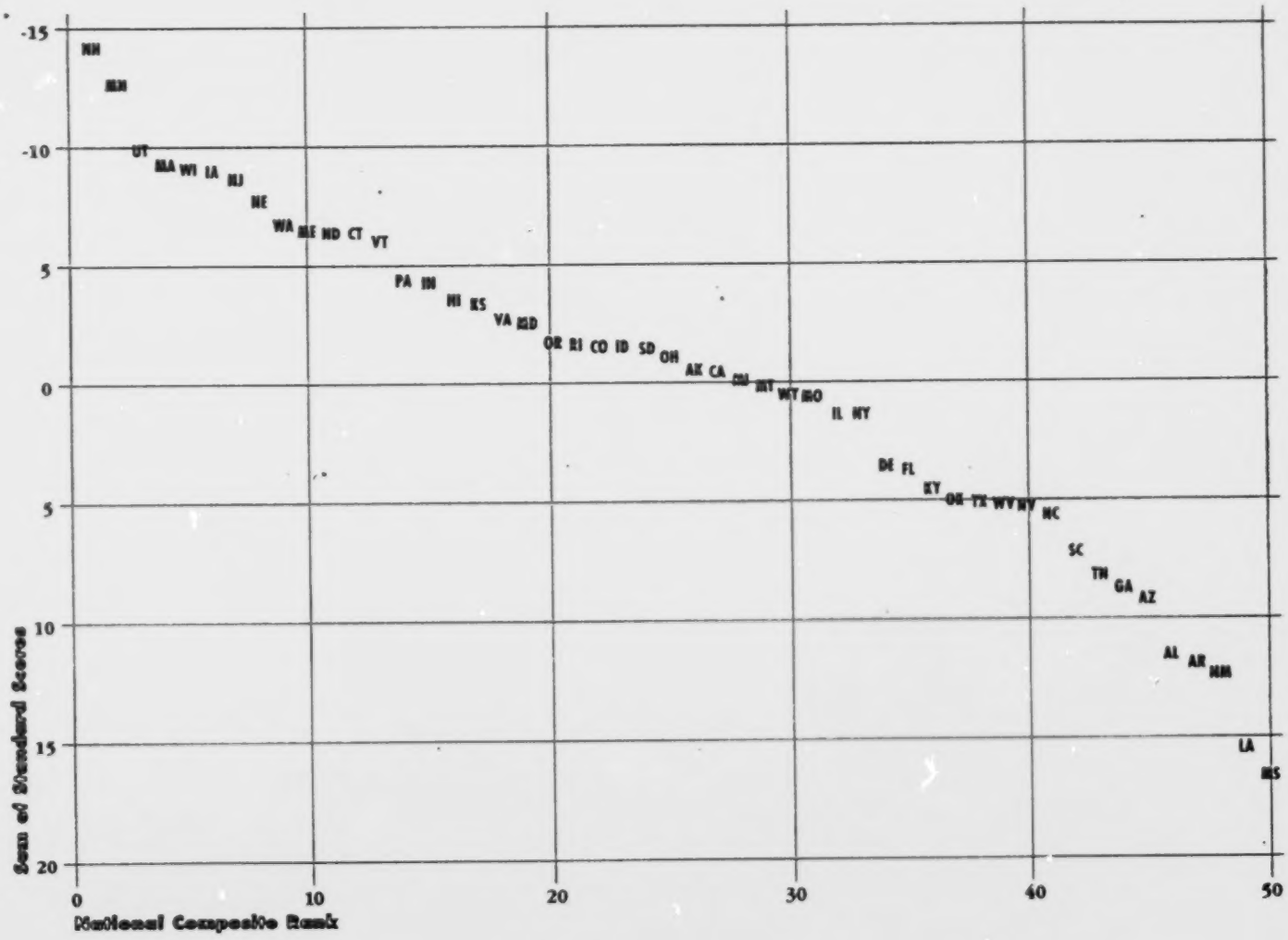
*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

APPENDICES

KIDS COUNT Standard Scores and National Rankings

This chart assists readers in comparing states' performance based on the 10 KIDS COUNT measures of child well-being used to rank states. In addition to showing whether a state ranks higher or lower overall than another state, this chart shows the differences among states based on the sum of their standard scores. If a state had the exact state mean on each indicator, then the sum of the standard scores for that state would be zero. We have inverted the vertical axis in this graph to reflect the fact that negative scores indicate better conditions for children. States are highly clustered near the middle of the distribution, as evidenced by the large number of states in the shaded area.



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This chart provides the rate for each of the 10 KIDS COUNT indicators used to rank states for the years between 1990 and 1998 and the raw data behind the most recent rate. In addition, this chart includes a state's rank by indicator for each year. Raw data based on estimates from the Current Population Survey (CPS) are rounded to the nearest 1,000. Because the estimates for child poverty are more accurate than the CPS-based estimates, they are rounded to the nearest 100.

Indicators		USA 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6
	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1998 raw data	290,398 births								
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	9.2	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.2
	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1998 raw data	28,371 deaths								
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	31	31	29	30	29	28	26	25	24
	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1998 raw data	13,042 deaths								
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	71	71	67	69	69	65	62	58	54
	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1998 raw data	10,638 deaths								
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	37	39	38	38	38	36	34	32	30
	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1998 raw data	173,231 births								
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	10	10	9	9	9	10	10	10	9
	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1998 raw data	1,487,000 teens								
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	8
	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1998 raw data	1,304,000 teens								
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	Rate	30	31	31	31	31	30	28	27	26
	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1998 raw data	18,958,000 children								
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate	20	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	23	N.A.	21	21	20
	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1998 raw data	14,113,100 children								
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	24	25	25	26	26	27	27	27	27
	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1998 raw data	9,371,000 families								

N.A.=Not Available.

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Alabama

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
8.4	8.7	8.5	8.7	9.0	9.0	9.3	9.2	9.3
46	46	44	45	47	47	48	47	47
5,747 births								
10.8	11.2	10.5	10.3	10.1	9.8	10.5	9.5	10.2
46	46	09	46	47	45	49	46	50
633 deaths								
39	38	35	40	36	38	36	36	34
48	45	43	46	47	46	45	46	47
284 deaths								
107	92	88	92	97	91	82	74	78
48	43	44	45	47	46	41	42	44
251 deaths								
47	48	47	48	51	47	45	43	41
42	41	43	44	46	44	44	44	45
3,781 births								
15	13	12	12	11	12	12	11	10
48	44	41	44	34	39	38	34	33
27,000 teens								
13	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	9
43	37	36	28	32	32	34	35	30
26,000 teens								
37	35	32	31	31	30	28	29	30
46	41	33	32	33	34	25	36	42
270,000 children								
24	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	26	N.A.	26	25	24
43	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	39	N.A.	42	40	41
261,000 children								
24	25	26	27	28	30	31	30	29
28	31	33	37	38	43	43	42	40
165,000 families								

Alaska

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
4.8	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.9	6.0
1	1	1	1	5	1	3	5	7
593 births								
10.5	8.9	8.6	8.2	7.6	7.7	7.2	7.5	5.9
42	26	26	23	22	29	24	30	7
59 deaths								
41	30	25	46	28	41	30	42	30
49	22	43	50	27	49	32	50	42
45 deaths								
97	113	110	98	92	79	93	85	74
43	50	49	47	46	38	46	48	41
40 deaths								
31	35	34	33	32	30	26	25	25
21	25	27	24	23	22	17	19	22
386 births								
8	8	8	7	7	8	8	8	7
13	17	19	15	12	16	17	15	9
3,000 teens								
11	11	12	12	11	10	10	11	10
34	32	42	46	39	32	34	40	37
4,000 teens								
37	37	35	30	30	29	28	27	29
46	47	40	26	28	27	25	25	40
60,000 children								
15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	16	N.A.	13	15	16
8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	9	N.A.	4	14	19
32,000 children								
26	27	28	29	28	27	26	26	27
37	40	41	44	38	31	29	18	22
23,000 families								

Arizona

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
6.4	6.4	6.4	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.9	6.8
28	28	19	30	30	19	18	16	16
5,326 births								
8.8	8.6	8.4	7.6	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.1	7.5
23	23	23	18	26	25	30	29	29
390 deaths								
33	34	34	27	34	31	27	29	29
33	35	40	45	44	25	41	35	36
286 deaths								
75	83	74	87	80	93	84	78	67
30	39	34	42	36	48	44	39	34
278 deaths								
48	51	51	50	50	48	49	44	45
45	47	46	46	45	45	48	46	48
4,430 births								
15	16	13	11	13	14	16	15	17
48	50	48	36	45	49	49	49	49
50,000 teens								
13	14	12	11	11	11	11	11	12
43	48	42	36	39	40	39	40	46
38,000 teens								
30	28	30	33	34	34	30	30	28
32	19	27	39	40	43	36	40	34
388,000 children								
23	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	28	N.A.	25	24	23
41	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	44	N.A.	39	39	37
305,100 children								
24	25	25	26	27	28	28	28	28
28	31	27	28	32	36	36	34	34
172,000 families								

Arkansas

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.5	8.4	8.9
44	42	41	41	40	40	40	39	44
3,271 births								
9.2	10.2	10.3	10.0	9.2	8.8	9.3	8.7	8.9
28	40	46	44	42	40	40	43	43
329 deaths								
38	44	38	40	40	39	33	38	34
44	38	47	46	49	47	42	49	47
169 deaths								
81	95	92	89	91	94	94	98	83
39	46	46	43	43	49	48	49	47
161 deaths								
50	50	47	46	49	48	45	43	41
48	44	43	42	44	45	44	44	45
2,230 births								
11	8	7	8	8	9	9	12	12
22	17	11	21	17	22	23	40	41
17,000 teens								
13	11	11	11	10	11	11	12	12
43	32	30	36	32	40	39	46	46
19,000 teens								
31	32	33	32	30	27	28	27	27
37	35	36	36	28	30	25	25	30
189,000 children								
24	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	26	N.A.	27	26	25
43	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	39	N.A.	43	44	44
144,100 children								
23	23	23	23	24	26	27	28	28
22	19	15	11	10	23	29	34	34
88,000 families								

Indicators		California									Colorado								
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	8.0	8.2	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.8	8.8	8.6
	Rank	14	13	14	14	14	13	10	8	9	42	42	44	42	41	41	45	41	41
	1998 raw data	52,476 births									5,138 births								
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	7.9	7.6	7.0	6.5	7.0	6.3	5.9	5.9	5.8	8.8	8.4	7.6	7.9	7.0	6.5	6.6	7.0	6.7
	Rank	9	12	8	7	13	11	9	8	6	23	22	16	19	13	12	18	22	14
	1998 raw data	3,987 deaths									399 deaths								
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	30	29	27	29	26	25	23	21	21	26	28	30	28	24	24	24	23	23
	Rank	26	28	18	23	16	13	11	6	13	10	15	27	16	8	9	16	13	19
	1998 raw data	1,446 deaths									187 deaths								
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	72	81	72	74	72	68	59	52	47	68	71	74	73	74	68	57	53	57
	Rank	21	36	29	31	26	27	23	14	12	19	25	34	28	28	27	19	16	23
	1998 raw data	1,060 deaths									170 deaths								
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	45	47	46	46	46	43	39	36	33	33	35	36	35	34	33	30	30	29
	Rank	38	40	41	42	40	40	37	36	34	26	25	31	30	29	29	25	30	29
	1998 raw data	21,637 births									2,549 births								
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	13	13	12	11	10	10	10	10	9	10	9	11	10	11	10	10	11	12
	Rank	42	44	41	36	31	31	31	29	23	26	24	36	32	34	31	31	34	45
	1998 raw data	175,000 teens									27,000 teens								
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	11	12	12	11	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	9	8	9	9	9	8	8
	Rank	36	42	42	36	32	32	23	26	30	19	12	19	15	23	24	23	18	22
	1998 raw data	164,000 teens									17,000 teens								
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	Rate	35	36	37	37	37	35	33	31	31	25	24	22	21	20	22	21	21	19
	Rank	42	44	47	47	47	44	43	41	46	13	9	6	6	4	7	8	8	4
	1998 raw data	2,060,000 children									204,000 children								
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate	21	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	26	N.A.	24	25	25	18	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	17	N.A.	14	15	15
	Rank	35	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	39	N.A.	36	40	44	24	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	8	14	8
	1998 raw data	2,223,700 children									156,000 children								
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	25	25	25	26	26	27	26	26	26	26	25	25	26	24	22	22	23	24
	Rank	34	31	27	28	28	31	29	18	15	27	31	27	28	18	6	4	7	7
	1998 raw data	1,083,000 families									118,000 families								

N.A.–Not Available.

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Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Connecticut

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
6.6	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.5
21	25	24	23	22	23	21	21	20
3,486 births								
7.9	7.4	7.6	7.1	7.9	7.2	6.4	7.2	7.0
9	8	16	10	29	19	16	26	16
387 deaths								
22	24	18	27	24	20	24	20	17
3	8	3	15	8	2	16	4	3
105 deaths								
51	56	49	54	59	47	48	41	42
4	11	8	11	17	8	5	8	7
86 deaths								
26	26	26	26	29	27	24	22	21
13	11	13	12	18	16	13	12	12
1,383 births								
8	7	5	4	3	3	5	8	9
13	8	2	1	1	1	2	15	23
16,000 teens								
7	7	6	5	4	5	6	6	6
7	8	5	1	1	2	4	5	7
18,000 teens								
22	25	27	29	31	33	29	25	19
9	12	14	21	33	40	33	17	6
163,000 children								
11	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	17	N.A.	14	14	15
2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	8	7	8
121,300 children								
22	23	24	24	25	26	27	27	27
17	19	23	16	19	23	29	27	22
114,000 families								

Delaware

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
7.6	7.9	7.6	7.8	7.6	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.4
37	39	38	39	37	41	40	40	39
885 births								
10.1	11.5	8.6	8.5	6.8	7.5	7.6	7.5	9.6
38	50	26	33	11	25	30	25	47
102 deaths								
37	25	24	28	16	26	20	25	23
42	10	8	16	2	19	4	23	19
22 deaths								
60	35	43	47	52	59	42	46	54
12	2	6	7	11	17	7	20	21
27 deaths								
38	40	44	39	45	39	41	37	34
22	23	28	23	29	24	29	27	27
490 births								
10	10	9	7	7	8	9	10	11
26	29	27	15	12	16	23	29	26
5,000 teens								
8	8	8	6	6	6	7	7	7
12	13	12	6	6	8	11	14	13
3,000 teens								
26	24	26	24	27	27	27	26	25
17	9	12	12	19	20	20	19	22
32,000 children								
14	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	17	N.A.	15	15	15
4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	16	N.A.	14	14	8
29,200 children								
26	27	25	26	28	30	31	32	33
37	40	23	23	38	43	43	46	48
30,000 families								

District of Columbia

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
15.1	15.6	14.3	14.6	14.2	13.6	14.3	13.4	15.1
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
1,093 births								
20.7	21.0	19.6	17.4	16.2	16.2	14.9	13.2	12.5
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
96 deaths								
51	55	60	57	61	47	58	46	47
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
39 deaths								
288	279	269	293	243	216	198	164	159
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
41 deaths								
88	185	90	102	88	78	79	66	66
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
456 births								
16	13	10	10	11	11	11	10	11
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
2,000 teens								
14	14	14	13	14	14	16	16	16
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
3,000 teens								
44	46	54	54	58	56	56	49	44
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
48,000 children								
24	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	23	N.A.	37	36	34
N.R.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.R.	N.A.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
23,500 children								
53	55	56	58	59	61	62	62	61
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
29,000 families								

Florida

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
7.6	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.1
34	33	34	33	36	35	35	37	37
15,732 births								
9.6	9.8	8.8	8.6	8.1	7.5	7.5	7.1	7.2
32	39	29	29	31	25	28	24	22
1,417 deaths								
37	35	32	34	33	30	29	27	26
42	29	35	40	42	31	26	26	27
723 deaths								
76	67	65	64	67	62	56	55	53
34	21	22	22	24	20	18	18	20
493 deaths								
45	44	42	42	42	40	37	35	33
38	37	36	37	36	37	34	34	34
9,275 births								
13	12	12	12	13	13	12	12	12
42	39	41	44	45	44	38	40	41
87,000 teens								
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	9	8
34	32	30	36	39	40	39	28	22
61,000 teens								
33	34	36	34	35	32	32	29	27
40	39	42	41	45	38	41	36	30
880,000 children								
21	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	25	N.A.	24	22	22
35	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	36	N.A.	36	36	36
775,000 children								
27	28	29	30	30	31	31	31	30
46	44	44	46	45	45	43	44	42
587,000 families								

N.R.=Not Ranked.

Indicators		Georgia									Hawaii								
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.5	8.8	8.5	7.1	6.8	7.2	6.8	7.2	7.0	7.3	7.2	7.5
	Rank	47	45	44	45	43	46	40	41	40	25	23	27	22	25	21	23	20	22
	1998 raw data	10,458 births									1,284 births								
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	12.4	11.4	10.3	10.4	10.2	9.4	9.2	8.6	8.5	6.7	7.4	6.3	7.2	6.7	5.8	5.8	6.6	6.9
	Rank	50	48	46	47	48	44	46	41	39	3	8	4	11	8	5	8	18	15
	1998 raw data	1,035 deaths									121 deaths								
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	36	36	31	34	32	33	31	29	29	26	23	25	22	23	23	21	19	18
	Rank	39	43	31	40	36	39	38	35	36	10	5	11	3	6	5	6	3	5
	1998 raw data	460 deaths									41 deaths								
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	74	78	73	76	74	75	83	65	59	51	32	41	34	40	29	46	27	38
	Rank	29	35	31	33	28	34	43	28	25	6	1	5	1	3	4	9	2	4
	1998 raw data	331 deaths									32 deaths								
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	50	51	48	49	48	48	45	44	40	32	25	31	30	32	28	28	25	30
	Rank	48	47	45	45	43	45	44	46	42	23	25	22	19	23	19	22	19	32
	1998 raw data	6,582 births									686 births								
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	12	11	10	10	12	13	13	12	13	7	6	6	5	5	4	5	5	5
	Rank	38	36	32	32	43	44	44	40	45	6	6	6	2	3	2	2	2	1
	1998 raw data	57,000 teens									3,000 teens								
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	12	11	11	9	10	10	10	9	9	10	10	11	9	9	8	9	10	10
	Rank	44	32	30	23	32	32	34	26	30	25	34	30	23	23	18	25	35	37
	1998 raw data	42,000 teens									6,000 teens								
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	Rate	29	31	33	32	30	27	28	28	30	25	26	27	25	27	31	31	32	28
	Rank	28	32	36	36	28	20	25	30	42	13	14	14	17	19	36	38	45	34
	1998 raw data	637,000 children									88,000 children								
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate	21	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	25	N.A.	24	23	23	15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	15	N.A.	14	18	16
	Rank	35	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	36	N.A.	36	37	37	8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	N.A.	8	27	19
	1998 raw data	470,000 children									48,000 children								
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	26	27	29	30	30	28	28	29	31	21	21	22	24	25	25	25	24	26
	Rank	37	40	44	46	45	36	36	38	44	9	8	10	16	19	16	17	10	15
	1998 raw data	368,000 families									32,000 families								

N.A.=Not Available.

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Idaho

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
5.7	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.9	5.8	6.3	6.8
12	13	9	5	5	9	6	10	7
1,164 births								
8.7	8.7	8.8	7.2	6.9	6.1	7.4	6.8	7.2
22	24	29	11	12	8	26	20	22
140 deaths								
35	35	37	32	32	35	29	37	29
36	39	46	35	36	42	26	48	36
78 deaths								
85	65	66	79	72	76	82	68	73
42	19	27	35	36	36	41	35	40
82 deaths								
26	30	29	29	27	27	26	23	25
13	19	16	17	15	16	17	15	22
784 births								
11	12	11	12	11	11	9	10	10
32	39	36	44	34	34	23	29	33
9,000 teens								
10	9	9	10	9	9	9	9	9
25	16	19	28	23	24	23	26	30
8,000 teens								
25	27	27	28	26	27	29	28	26
13	17	14	17	17	20	22	26	27
99,000 children								
19	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	16	N.A.	17	16	17
29	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	9	N.A.	25	20	23
61,500 children								
19	19	18	18	18	18	19	20	20
4	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
25,000 families								

Illinois

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
7.6	7.8	7.7	8.1	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.9	8.0
37	37	40	40	39	38	37	35	34
14,568 births								
10.7	10.7	10.1	9.9	9.3	9.4	8.6	8.4	8.4
44	44	44	43	43	44	42	40	38
1,539 deaths								
29	34	29	29	32	30	26	23	22
30	35	25	23	36	31	22	13	15
553 deaths								
73	74	70	79	86	76	64	58	60
34	31	28	35	42	32	28	21	28
520 deaths								
40	41	40	41	41	38	36	34	33
35	34	34	36	34	33	33	33	34
8,288 births								
11	10	10	9	10	9	10	9	9
32	29	22	28	31	22	31	25	23
65,000 teens								
11	11	11	10	9	9	9	8	8
34	32	30	28	23	24	22	18	22
55,000 teens								
30	30	30	31	32	30	28	26	25
22	27	27	32	36	34	25	19	22
857,000 children								
18	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	20	N.A.	19	18	18
34	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	27	N.A.	29	27	29
564,700 children								
26	26	26	27	27	27	27	27	28
37	36	33	37	32	31	29	27	34
418,000 families								

Indiana

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
6.6	6.7	6.7	7.0	6.8	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.9
21	22	21	24	20	28	30	27	32
6,718 births								
9.6	9.1	9.4	9.2	8.8	8.4	8.7	8.7	7.6
32	30	37	37	39	38	43	36	31
649 deaths								
30	32	29	28	30	33	29	27	26
26	27	25	16	22	39	26	26	27
309 deaths								
62	76	63	59	65	63	65	62	59
15	23	22	17	21	21	30	26	25
260 deaths								
35	35	35	34	35	35	33	32	29
30	25	29	27	31	22	22	22	29
8,754 births								
10	10	11	10	8	6	6	6	6
36	29	36	32	17	6	4	3	4
22,000 teens								
10	10	11	9	8	8	7	6	6
25	24	30	25	17	18	11	5	7
21,000 teens								
29	30	29	27	25	22	20	20	22
28	27	22	15	13	7	5	7	13
234,000 children								
15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	17	N.A.	15	14	15
8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	14	7	8
228,290 children								
26	28	29	28	25	24	22	22	22
37	44	44	40	19	12	4	4	4
164,000 families								

Iowa

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
5.4	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.4	6.4	6.4
10	11	13	10	9	11	14	13	10
2,385 births								
8.1	8.0	8.0	6.9	7.5	8.2	7.0	6.2	6.6
12	16	21	9	20	25	20	12	13
246 deaths								
26	27	21	24	25	25	29	24	27
10	13	4	5	12	13	26	19	21
147 deaths								
58	65	49	57	61	68	54	52	46
19	19	8	15	18	27	15	14	11
104 deaths								
20	23	21	23	23	22	21	20	19
3	5	5	6	7	7	7	7	7
1,225 births								
6	4	5	5	4	5	6	6	7
3	1	2	2	2	4	4	3	9
10,000 teens								
7	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	4
7	5	1	1	2	2	3	4	1
7,000 teens								
16	17	18	19	18	18	18	19	19
2	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	4
141,000 children								
15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	15	N.A.	14	13	14
8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	N.A.	8	6	6
104,300 children								
20	20	20	20	21	23	24	24	24
6	5	5	4	6	7	12	10	7
90,000 families								

Indicators		Kansas 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Kentucky 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	6.8	7.1	7.7	7.6	7.9	7.8	8.1
	Rank	17	19	19	19	18	18	19	16	18	26	29	22	25	36	30	35	32	37
	1998 raw data	2,691 births									4,416 births								
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	8.4	8.9	8.7	8.8	7.7	7.8	8.3	7.6	7.8	8.5	8.9	8.3	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.5
	Rank	18	26	25	23	23	17	27	20	16	29	26	22	23	26	20	20	27	29
	1998 raw data	270 deaths									609 deaths								
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	29	34	28	29	25	27	31	27	29	29	37	32	29	27	29	27	30	26
	Rank	20	25	21	23	27	21	26	26	26	20	46	35	23	20	23	24	29	27
	1998 raw data	154 deaths									199 deaths								
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	73	74	79	73	80	61	80	69	68	75	78	75	79	66	74	73	73	62
	Rank	34	31	40	28	32	19	39	37	35	30	34	31	35	22	32	33	40	31
	1998 raw data	143 deaths									186 deaths								
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	30	29	30	31	30	30	28	28	25	41	43	39	40	40	39	37	35	31
	Rank	18	16	19	22	19	22	22	25	22	36	36	33	34	33	34	34	34	33
	1998 raw data	1,539 births									2,706 births								
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	6	5	6	6	7	7	6	6	7	12	12	11	11	12	13	14	11	11
	Rank	3	4	6	8	12	12	4	3	9	38	39	36	36	43	44	47	34	36
	1998 raw data	12,000 teens									25,000 teens								
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	7	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	14	14	13	12	11	12	12	12	10
	Rank	7	5	5	1	6	8	6	5	7	49	48	47	46	39	44	44	46	37
	1998 raw data	10,000 teens									34,000 teens								
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	Rate	19	20	21	23	23	22	20	19	20	35	35	36	35	34	33	32	31	29
	Rank	6	3	5	10	10	7	5	2	9	42	41	43	44	40	40	41	42	40
	1998 raw data	136,000 children									271,000 children								
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate	16	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	17	N.A.	15	14	15	25	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	28	N.A.	26	26	23
	Rank	15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	14	7	8	43	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	44	N.A.	47	44	37
	1998 raw data	199,380 children									229,000 children								
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	21	21	21	22	24	26	27	27	27	23	24	24	25	25	25	25	25	26
	Rank	9	8	8	7	10	23	29	27	22	22	28	23	22	19	16	17	13	15
	1998 raw data	96,000 families									135,006 families								

N.A.=Not Available.

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Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Louisiana

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
9.2	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.2	10.1
69	69	69	68	69	69	69	58	69
6,757 births								
11.1	10.5	9.4	10.8	10.6	9.8	9.8	9.5	9.1
67	63	57	69	69	68	65	66	64
609 deaths								
38	35	40	41	35	36	36	34	32
44	39	49	46	46	43	45	43	44
295 deaths								
115	95	97	113	91	89	85	84	71
69	66	67	70	63	63	65	67	59
367 deaths								
69	51	53	53	51	45	43	42	40
67	67	69	68	66	63	63	62	62
4,339 births								
13	14	14	13	13	13	12	11	11
62	68	70	69	65	64	58	54	56
33,000 teens								
13	13	14	13	14	13	13	13	12
63	65	69	69	69	67	67	68	66
27,000 teens								
61	60	60	60	60	60	57	55	52
70	70	69	69	69	70	68	69	68
364,000 children								
32	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	33	N.A.	31	30	26
69	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	68	N.A.	66	66	69
317,000 children								
37	39	31	32	34	34	35	35	37
66	69	58	58	90	69	69	58	58
214,000 families								

Maine

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
5.1	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.7	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.8
4	7	2	7	7	13	9	5	4
800 births								
6.2	6.7	5.6	6.8	6.2	6.5	6.4	5.1	6.3
1	5	1	7	3	12	1	2	9
87 deaths								
27	21	23	24	20	24	22	21	19
13	3	6	5	3	9	8	6	7
42 deaths								
60	72	54	63	53	39	48	37	47
12	27	14	20	12	1	11	6	12
42 deaths								
23	26	21	20	18	19	17	15	15
6	7	5	4	4	4	4	4	3
396 births								
7	6	5	5	5	6	7	7	7
6	6	3	2	3	6	11	9	9
6,000 teens								
8	8	7	6	5	7	7	8	8
12	12	10	6	2	13	11	18	22
5,000 teens								
28	31	22	28	25	24	27	29	28
24	22	23	17	13	13	20	26	24
83,000 children								
16	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	19	N.A.	16	17	15
15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	24	N.A.	20	21	8
64,100 children								
20	21	22	24	25	25	23	25	27
6	8	10	16	19	16	8	13	22
41,000 families								

Maryland

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
7.8	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.7
41	41	42	43	41	43	43	41	42
6,222 births								
9.5	9.2	9.8	9.8	9.8	8.9	8.5	8.8	8.6
31	32	42	42	41	41	39	44	41
616 deaths								
27	32	30	29	30	27	25	23	20
13	27	27	23	22	21	19	13	10
204 deaths								
77	67	63	69	61	80	64	58	59
36	21	22	27	18	38	28	21	25
390 deaths								
33	35	33	34	33	32	30	28	26
26	25	25	27	28	28	28	25	25
2,673 births								
10	10	8	8	8	9	7	7	7
26	29	19	21	17	22	11	9	9
18,000 teens								
10	11	11	10	8	8	7	8	7
25	22	29	29	17	18	11	18	13
18,000 teens								
26	29	29	30	27	25	23	22	19
17	24	22	26	19	16	11	11	4
233,000 children								
14	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	15	N.A.	13	14	15
4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	N.A.	4	7	8
194,700 children								
28	28	28	26	27	26	26	26	27
48	44	41	28	32	23	20	18	22
178,000 families								

Massachusetts

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
5.9	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.4	7.0	6.9
15	15	16	17	16	15	14	18	17
5,630 births								
7.0	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.0	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.1
4	4	5	3	2	1	2	3	2
416 deaths								
20	19	21	21	17	18	17	15	11
1	1	4	2	1	1	2	1	1
128 deaths								
48	46	36	39	40	35	34	23	29
3	5	2	4	3	3	3	4	5
130 deaths								
24	25	25	24	24	22	20	19	18
8	9	10	8	10	7	6	6	6
2,853 births								
9	8	7	6	6	7	7	7	6
21	17	11	8	7	12	11	9	6
70,000 teens								
8	9	8	8	7	7	7	6	5
12	16	12	15	13	13	11	5	3
17,000 teens								
32	33	32	29	28	25	28	27	28
28	27	23	21	24	25	25	25	24
418,000 children								
14	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	19	N.A.	15	15	17
4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	24	N.A.	14	14	23
250,200 children								
26	26	26	26	26	26	26	27	27
27	26	23	25	28	23	20	27	22
201,000 families								

Indicators		Michigan 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Minnesota 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	7.6	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.8
	Rank	37	37	37	36	38	35	31	37	38	6	6	4	8	7	9	6	5	4
	1998 raw data	10,683 births									3,758 births								
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	10.7	10.4	10.2	9.5	8.6	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.2	7.3	7.5	7.1	7.5	7.0	6.7	5.9	5.9	5.9
	Rank	44	42	43	40	37	36	36	38	36	6	10	9	10	13	10	9	8	7
	1998 raw data	1,098 deaths									386 deaths								
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	30	32	31	31	30	27	26	26	26	21	23	23	23	23	23	20	21	21
	Rank	26	27	31	31	32	21	22	25	27	2	5	6	4	6	5	4	6	13
	1998 raw data	520 deaths									208 deaths								
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	73	77	64	67	71	65	59	59	68	56	49	52	45	48	48	52	46	43
	Rank	34	34	25	34	25	23	23	23	15	9	7	12	6	8	9	13	11	8
	1998 raw data	348 deaths									139 deaths								
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	36	36	34	33	27	30	23	25	24	20	21	20	20	20	19	19	18	17
	Rank	31	30	27	26	23	22	22	19	19	3	3	4	4	5	4	5	5	5
	1998 raw data	5,163 births									1,819 births								
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	9	7	7	6	6	8	7	7	6	6
	Rank	21	24	27	28	17	16	17	15	23	6	8	6	8	17	12	11	3	4
	1998 raw data	56,000 teens									17,000 teens								
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	10	11	10	9	8	8	7	7	7	6	5	5	7	7	6	5	4	4
	Rank	25	32	26	23	17	18	11	14	13	4	2	1	11	13	8	3	1	1
	1998 raw data	45,000 teens									12,000 teens								
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	Rate	35	36	36	34	32	29	28	28	27	28	28	25	21	20	19	21	21	20
	Rank	42	44	43	41	36	27	25	30	30	24	19	11	6	4	5	8	8	9
	1998 raw data	751,000 children									272,000 children								
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate	19	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	16	N.A.	20	19	18	16	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	15	N.A.	12	11	13
	Rank	29	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	34	N.A.	38	30	29	4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	N.A.	3	2	2
	1998 raw data	468,000 children									167,000 children								
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	26	27	28	28	29	25	23	25	25	21	22	25	26	26	24	23	22	21
	Rank	37	40	41	40	43	36	36	34	34	9	13	27	28	28	12	8	4	3
	1998 raw data	362,000 families									137,000 families								

N.A.=Not Available.

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Mississippi

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
9.6	9.7	9.9	10.1	9.9	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.1
50	50	50	50	50	50	49	49	49
4,337 births								
12.1	11.4	11.9	11.5	11.0	10.5	11.0	10.6	10.1
49	48	50	50	50	50	50	50	49
435 deaths								
45	41	44	41	41	42	41	36	42
50	49	50	48	50	50	50	46	50
243 deaths								
100	99	103	109	110	98	96	90	75
47	48	48	49	50	50	49	49	42
173 deaths								
57	61	59	58	58	58	52	50	47
50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
3,183 births								
10	9	9	9	11	11	11	10	10
26	24	27	28	34	34	35	29	33
19,000 teens								
13	13	12	11	11	10	11	10	12
43	45	42	36	39	32	39	35	46
21,000 teens								
39	37	35	35	39	35	33	30	28
49	47	48	48	48	47	43	40	34
211,000 children								
34	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	34	N.A.	31	30	25
50	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	50	N.A.	48	48	44
108,300 children								
28	29	30	30	32	34	35	34	34
48	49	48	46	49	49	49	49	49
127,000 families								

Missouri

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
7.1	7.5	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.8
36	35	32	33	32	30	25	27	28
5,090 births								
9.4	10.2	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.7
30	40	25	26	31	23	30	32	32
577 deaths								
33	31	33	32	27	29	30	27	27
33	25	28	25	20	20	22	26	31
290 deaths								
82	90	85	97	102	81	76	73	70
40	42	43	46	48	40	37	40	38
286 deaths								
39	39	38	37	35	33	31	30	29
33	32	32	32	31	29	31	30	29
3,402 births								
10	10	9	11	11	12	12	11	9
26	29	27	36	34	39	38	34	23
26,000 teens								
11	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	7
34	34	26	28	23	24	23	26	13
21,000 teens								
28	28	29	30	28	25	25	26	25
24	19	22	26	24	16	16	19	22
342,000 children								
19	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	22	N.A.	20	19	18
29	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	32	N.A.	30	30	29
252,500 children								
23	23	26	27	27	26	26	26	26
22	19	23	27	22	23	20	18	15
180,000 families								

Montana

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
6.7	5.6	6.0	6.0	6.2	5.8	6.4	6.3	7.0
17	9	16	14	14	8	14	10	18
734 births								
9.0	7.0	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.4
25	6	15	15	19	17	20	21	28
80 deaths								
28	32	39	28	26	34	33	32	19
16	27	48	16	16	41	42	43	7
32 deaths								
97	72	80	105	81	82	54	69	79
43	27	41	48	38	41	15	37	45
58 deaths								
24	23	25	27	22	23	21	20	20
8	5	10	14	6	10	7	7	8
422 births								
7	7	7	6	6	6	7	8	8
6	8	11	8	7	6	11	15	16
5,000 teens								
8	9	8	8	7	7	8	8	8
12	16	12	15	13	13	20	18	22
5,000 teens								
29	30	29	26	26	31	33	32	31
28	27	22	14	17	36	43	45	46
77,000 children								
22	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	20	N.A.	22	21	21
39	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	27	N.A.	34	34	35
49,100 children								
22	23	23	25	24	24	24	25	26
17	13	15	23	10	12	12	13	15
31,000 families								

Nebraska

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
5.3	5.6	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.3	7.0	6.5
7	9	10	12	13	15	12	18	11
1,334 births								
8.3	7.6	7.4	9.1	7.7	7.6	6.7	7.4	7.3
16	12	13	36	23	25	43	28	27
173 deaths								
32	25	26	30	26	22	28	24	23
32	15	15	30	16	5	25	19	19
80 deaths								
75	56	49	54	66	56	57	67	57
30	11	8	11	22	15	19	34	23
77 deaths								
23	24	23	23	24	22	22	21	21
6	7	7	6	10	7	9	9	12
812 births								
6	5	6	5	6	6	8	9	8
3	4	6	2	7	6	17	25	16
9,000 teens								
5	5	6	6	6	5	6	6	6
3	2	5	6	6	2	6	5	7
6,000 teens								
14	14	16	17	17	18	18	17	16
1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1
76,000 children								
16	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	13	12	13
15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	N.A.	4	3	2
57,000 children								
17	17	18	19	20	20	22	23	24
3	2	2	3	3	3	4	7	7
54,000 families								

Indicators		Nevada									New Hampshire								
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6	4.9	4.9	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.5	4.8	5.0	5.7
	Rank	32	29	26	31	32	25	25	25	23	2	3	7	2	1	4	1	4	2
	1998 raw data	2,172 births									821 births								
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	8.4	9.2	6.7	6.7	6.5	5.7	6.2	6.5	7.0	7.1	6.1	5.9	5.6	6.2	5.5	5.0	4.3	4.4
	Rank	18	22	6	5	7	4	13	16	16	5	2	2	1	3	3	2	1	1
	1998 raw data	200 deaths									63 deaths								
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	36	33	30	31	34	31	30	30	29	23	19	11	13	20	21	18	20	12
	Rank	39	33	27	31	44	35	32	39	36	6	1	1	1	3	6	3	4	2
	1998 raw data	188 deaths									27 deaths								
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	98	94	84	57	74	82	76	66	86	51	33	36	36	41	49	33	37	39
	Rank	46	44	42	15	28	41	37	30	38	6	9	2	2	5	10	2	2	5
	1998 raw data	188 deaths									22 deaths								
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	43	44	42	45	47	44	42	42	38	17	17	15	15	14	15	15	14	13
	Rank	37	37	36	41	42	42	42	42	40	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2
	1998 raw data	1,317 births									329 births								
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	15	15	13	12	13	14	17	17	17	9	8	8	8	8	6	6	8	7
	Rank	48	49	48	44	45	49	50	50	49	21	17	19	21	17	6	6	15	9
	1998 raw data	17,000 teens									5,000 teens								
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	12	12	11	11	11	12	10	10	9	7	8	8	7	5	5	5	6	5
	Rank	48	42	30	36	39	44	34	35	30	7	12	12	11	2	2	3	5	3
	1998 raw data	9,000 teens									4,000 teens								
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	Rate	26	29	30	30	25	24	23	24	22	20	26	28	27	22	24	23	27	23
	Rank	17	24	27	26	13	13	11	13	13	6	16	17	15	9	13	11	25	17
	1998 raw data	119,000 children									78,000 children								
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate	16	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	17	N.A.	15	14	15	9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	12	N.A.	8	8	10
	Rank	13	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	14	7	8	1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	N.A.	1	1	1
	1998 raw data	74,000 children									30,000 children								
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	25	26	26	26	27	27	27	27	27	19	20	20	22	22	24	24	26	25
	Rank	34	36	33	28	33	31	29	27	22	4	5	5	7	7	12	12	18	10
	1998 raw data	59,000 families									41,000 families								

N.A.=Not Available

New Jersey

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
7.0	7.6	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.0
35	33	37	36	32	30	31	35	34
9,155 births								
9.0	8.7	8.4	8.3	7.7	6.6	6.9	6.3	6.4
25	24	23	25	23	15	19	14	11
734 deaths								
27	25	26	26	25	25	22	21	19
13	10	15	13	12	13	8	6	7
382 deaths								
41	37	40	40	35	39	36	25	34
2	3	4	5	2	6	4	5	2
177 deaths								
24	26	24	25	26	24	23	21	20
8	11	8	10	14	12	12	9	8
3,091 births								
7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6
6	8	11	8	7	6	4	2	4
27,000 teens								
8	9	9	7	7	6	6	6	6
12	16	19	11	13	8	6	5	7
26,000 teens								
26	26	25	25	27	25	24	24	22
17	16	17	17	19	16	16	13	13
434,000 children								
13	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	16	N.A.	13	14	15
3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	9	N.A.	6	7	8
302,500 children								
21	22	23	23	24	23	22	22	23
9	13	15	11	10	7	6	6	6
227,000 families								

New Mexico

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
7.4	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6
34	27	27	28	26	28	25	22	23
2,039 births								
9.0	8.1	7.6	8.4	8.3	6.2	6.2	6.1	7.2
25	18	16	26	24	10	12	10	22
197 deaths								
35	37	33	35	32	32	33	37	30
36	46	28	42	36	37	42	26	42
115 deaths								
121	94	78	91	85	91	93	68	85
50	44	28	44	41	45	46	35	49
121 deaths								
47	50	51	54	52	49	46	44	44
42	44	46	49	48	48	47	46	47
1,901 births								
9	10	10	11	11	12	14	14	13
21	29	32	36	34	39	47	48	45
14,000 teens								
10	11	11	12	11	13	14	14	13
25	32	38	46	39	47	50	50	50
14,000 teens								
30	34	33	32	34	36	36	33	30
32	39	36	36	40	47	49	47	47
172,000 children								
27	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	31	N.A.	32	29	28
48	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	47	N.A.	50	47	50
139,900 children								
24	23	23	25	27	31	32	32	31
20	19	15	23	22	45	47	46	44
76,000 families								

New York

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
7.5	7.9	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.8
37	39	35	35	32	30	31	32	35
20,198 births								
9.6	9.4	8.8	8.6	7.8	7.7	7.0	6.7	6.3
33	34	29	26	26	29	20	19	9
1,623 deaths								
29	30	27	28	25	26	23	21	20
20	22	18	16	12	19	11	6	10
698 deaths								
61	62	56	53	56	45	41	37	34
14	15	16	10	14	6	6	6	7
402 deaths								
28	29	29	30	30	28	26	23	22
16	16	16	19	19	19	17	15	14
7,758 births								
8	9	8	8	8	9	9	9	9
13	24	19	21	17	22	23	25	23
96,000 teens								
9	10	9	10	10	10	10	10	10
19	34	19	28	22	32	34	35	37
100,000 teens								
34	35	35	35	35	35	35	34	33
41	41	40	44	45	44	47	48	49
1,553,000 children								
30	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	27	N.A.	25	25	25
33	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	43	N.A.	39	40	44
1,121,600 children								
28	28	29	29	30	31	32	32	31
48	44	44	44	45	45	47	46	44
717,000 families								

North Carolina

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
8.0	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8
42	44	43	44	44	44	44	41	43
9,854 births								
10.6	10.8	10.8	10.5	10.0	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.3
43	45	43	48	46	47	46	45	46
1,038 deaths								
31	36	34	39	37	39	30	35	27
38	43	40	23	36	28	22	23	31
409 deaths								
72	72	72	76	78	80	71	62	64
21	27	29	23	25	28	22	26	22
333 deaths								
43	46	44	43	43	42	41	38	36
38	39	38	38	37	38	39	39	39
5,400 births								
14	13	12	11	11	12	12	13	11
47	44	41	36	34	39	38	40	36
44,000 teens								
10	10	11	10	10	9	9	9	9
25	24	30	28	32	34	23	26	30
34,000 teens								
27	29	28	29	27	27	26	26	25
21	24	17	21	19	20	19	19	22
461,000 children								
18	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	20	N.A.	23	19	19
24	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	27	N.A.	30	30	32
361,200 children								
23	24	25	26	25	29	29	29	28
22	28	27	23	28	41	40	38	34
299,000 families								

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Indicators		North Dakota									Ohio								
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	5.5	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.7	6.2	6.5	7.1	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.7
	Rank	11	2	3	5	4	1	5	8	11	26	33	34	33	29	30	25	27	27
	1998 raw data	518 births									11,817 births								
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	8.0	8.1	7.8	7.9	7.2	7.2	5.3	6.2	8.6	9.8	9.4	9.4	9.2	8.7	8.7	7.7	7.8	8.0
	Rank	11	18	19	19	18	19	5	13	41	36	34	37	37	38	39	33	35	34
	1998 raw data	68 deaths									1,221 deaths								
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	31	23	27	25	27	39	24	21	27	29	27	24	28	27	27	25	24	24
	Rank	30	5	18	18	20	47	16	6	31	29	13	8	16	20	21	19	19	22
	1998 raw data	33 deaths									523 deaths								
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	69	68	46	51	75	46	58	61	56	55	55	54	56	47	50	43	42	43
	Rank	20	14	7	9	22	7	21	25	22	8	10	14	13	6	11	8	9	8
	1998 raw data	30 deaths									360 deaths								
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	16	18	18	18	15	18	16	14	16	34	36	35	35	34	33	30	29	27
	Rank	1	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	4	29	30	29	30	29	29	28	29	28
	1998 raw data	248 births									6,587 births								
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	5	7	7	6	6	7	8	9	8	8
	Rank	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	3	1	6	8	6	8	12	16	23	15	16
	1998 raw data	2,000 teens									54,000 teens								
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	9	9	8	8	8	8	9	8	8
	Rank	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	19	16	12	15	17	19	23	18	22
	1998 raw data	2,000 teens									51,000 teens								
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	Rate	19	21	22	21	20	17	18	19	22	29	30	31	31	30	29	27	28	28
	Rank	4	6	6	6	4	1	1	2	13	28	27	31	32	28	27	20	30	34
	1998 raw data	37,000 children									827,000 children								
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate	18	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	16	N.A.	16	15	17	18	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	22	N.A.	18	17	16
	Rank	24	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	9	N.A.	29	14	25	24	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	37	N.A.	28	21	19
	1998 raw data	27,000 children									663,000 children								
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	16	17	18	20	20	20	19	20	22	23	23	24	25	26	27	26	27	27
	Rank	1	2	2	4	3	3	2	2	4	22	19	23	23	28	31	29	27	22
	1998 raw data	18,000 families									394,000 families								

N.A.=Not Available

Oklahoma

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.0	7.4	7.3	7.2
21	21	21	20	22	21	24	21	20
3,339 births								
9.2	9.6	8.8	8.8	8.5	8.3	8.5	7.5	8.5
28	27	29	23	26	26	29	20	29
439 deaths								
34	34	31	36	22	37	30	33	22
39	35	31	44	36	45	22	44	44
213 deaths								
83	87	78	86	83	76	74	82	69
41	40	38	40	39	36	34	45	36
184 deaths								
39	42	41	40	41	39	37	37	35
33	35	35	34	34	34	34	37	38
2,736 births								
12	11	9	9	9	9	10	10	9
38	36	27	28	28	22	31	29	23
18,000 teens								
12	12	12	11	9	9	8	9	9
48	42	42	36	23	24	29	26	30
17,000 teens								
30	31	31	30	28	29	29	29	26
32	32	31	26	24	27	23	26	27
219,000 children								
23	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	25	N.A.	26	25	24
41	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	36	N.A.	42	40	41
210,500 children								
22	22	23	24	25	26	27	27	27
17	13	15	16	19	23	29	27	22
114,000 families								

Oregon

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
5.0	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.4
3	3	4	3	2	4	2	1	1
2,436 births								
8.3	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.1	6.1	5.6	5.8	5.4
16	7	9	11	16	8	6	5	3
245 deaths								
29	28	28	29	25	27	29	25	22
20	15	21	23	12	21	26	23	15
142 deaths								
73	68	60	60	56	75	58	53	52
24	23	19	19	14	34	21	16	19
127 deaths								
31	31	30	30	30	30	29	27	26
21	21	19	19	19	22	26	24	25
1,874 births								
8	9	10	10	11	11	12	13	13
13	24	22	22	34	34	38	45	45
25,000 teens								
7	9	10	10	9	10	11	11	10
7	16	26	25	23	32	39	40	37
19,000 teens								
32	30	29	30	34	35	33	31	30
38	27	22	26	40	44	43	42	42
261,000 children								
19	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	18	N.A.	16	17	16
29	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	22	N.A.	20	21	19
134,900 children								
24	23	24	23	24	25	27	28	27
28	19	23	11	10	16	29	24	22
114,000 families								

Pennsylvania

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
7.1	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.6	7.6
36	32	37	31	37	35	35	35	33
11,877 births								
9.6	9.1	9.0	8.6	8.2	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.1
27	26	34	29	23	22	23	22	21
1,043 deaths								
28	28	25	25	27	24	21	24	22
16	15	11	10	20	9	6	19	15
487 deaths								
54	49	51	50	49	50	54	57	51
7	7	11	8	9	11	15	19	18
470 deaths								
28	29	29	28	28	26	24	22	22
16	16	16	16	16	15	13	12	14
5,300 births								
7	7	7	8	8	9	8	8	7
6	8	11	21	17	22	17	15	9
48,000 teens								
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	7
19	16	19	23	23	24	23	18	13
49,000 teens								
27	28	28	29	29	28	27	26	24
21	19	17	21	27	25	20	19	18
714,000 children								
16	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	20	N.A.	17	17	17
15	N.A.	N.A.	24	27	N.A.	25	21	23
482,600 children								
21	21	21	22	22	23	24	25	25
9	8	8	7	7	7	12	13	10
355,000 families								

Rhode Island

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
6.2	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.9	7.4	7.6
17	16	18	18	18	19	19	24	23
949 births								
8.1	8.8	7.4	7.3	5.0	7.2	5.2	7.0	7.8
12	16	13	14	1	19	4	22	16
88 deaths								
24	25	16	24	26	20	16	15	17
5	10	2	5	16	2	1	1	3
31 deaths								
25	28	24	26	19	23	25	43	23
1	4	1	2	1	2	1	10	1
21 deaths								
22	30	30	24	22	27	27	28	24
23	19	19	27	23	16	21	25	19
461 births								
11	8	7	7	8	10	11	12	11
22	17	11	15	17	31	35	48	36
5,000 teens								
9	10	9	8	8	9	9	11	10
19	24	19	15	17	24	23	48	37
5,000 teens								
25	32	26	25	23	29	30	28	25
13	25	43	44	39	27	26	30	22
59,000 children								
15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	21	N.A.	17	18	17
8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	31	N.A.	25	27	23
41,900 children								
23	25	26	28	30	25	28	29	30
22	31	23	40	30	26	26	28	42
34,000 families								

Indicators		South Carolina 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	South Dakota 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	8.7	9.2	9.0	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.3	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.5	5.9	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.8
	Rank	47	48	48	48	48	48	47	47	48	4	7	4	8	9	7	6	1	4
	1998 raw data	5,139 births									599 births								
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	11.7	11.3	10.4	10.1	9.3	9.6	8.4	9.6	9.6	10.1	9.4	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.3	5.7	7.7	9.1
	Rank	48	47	48	45	43	47	38	48	47	38	34	36	40	45	44	7	34	44
	1998 raw data	515 deaths									94 deaths								
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	28	22	26	25	29	26	29	28	29	28	26	28	26	31	22	26	29	27
	Rank	44	27	45	42	48	43	49	25	36	44	43	21	13	35	5	45	25	49
	1998 raw data	217 deaths									56 deaths								
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	76	88	73	73	75	71	75	65	66	97	71	88	82	83	65	75	83	69
	Rank	34	41	31	28	32	31	35	28	33	43	25	44	38	39	23	35	46	36
	1998 raw data	187 deaths									44 deaths								
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	47	48	46	44	46	43	41	40	40	34	36	37	35	33	31	32	33	29
	Rank	42	41	41	40	40	40	39	41	42	8	11	15	10	7	6	9	12	8
	1998 raw data	3,234 births									367 births								
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	11	11	11	11	11	12	11	11	9	8	7	8	7	8	9	9	9	8
	Rank	37	36	36	36	34	39	35	34	23	13	8	19	15	17	22	23	25	16
	1998 raw data	22,000 teens									4,000 teens								
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	10	10	11	11	11	10	9	9	8	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6
	Rank	25	24	30	26	29	22	23	26	22	4	5	5	1	6	8	6	5	7
	1998 raw data	19,000 teens									3,000 teens								
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	Rate	30	33	34	33	34	33	31	25	24	18	20	20	20	21	22	24	21	19
	Rank	22	27	29	29	40	40	38	17	15	3	3	3	4	8	7	14	8	4
	1998 raw data	251,000 children									36,000 children								
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate	21	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	24	N.A.	25	23	23	20	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	19	N.A.	20	19	19
	Rank	25	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	34	N.A.	39	37	37	33	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	24	N.A.	30	30	22
	1998 raw data	224,000 children									32,300 children								
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	25	26	26	28	29	31	31	31	29	22	23	22	21	20	21	23	24	25
	Rank	34	36	33	40	43	45	43	44	40	17	19	10	6	3	5	8	10	10
	1998 raw data	139,000 families									23,000 families								

N.A. =Not Available

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Tennessee

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
8.2	8.8	8.5	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.8	9.1
44	47	44	47	45	44	45	41	46
7,008 births								
10.3	10.0	9.6	9.4	8.9	9.3	8.5	8.6	8.2
41	39	37	39	48	43	39	41	36
635 deaths								
35	35	32	32	33	32	30	30	27
36	39	35	35	42	37	32	39	31
286 deaths								
75	81	77	84	91	90	81	77	79
38	36	36	39	43	44	40	43	45
305 deaths								
45	48	45	43	43	42	40	39	38
38	41	40	38	37	38	38	40	40
4,196 births								
13	13	12	11	10	11	13	13	12
42	44	41	36	31	34	44	45	41
37,000 teens								
13	13	13	11	11	13	13	13	11
43	45	47	36	39	47	47	48	44
33,000 teens								
35	36	35	34	32	29	27	26	24
42	44	40	41	36	27	20	19	18
346,000 children								
22	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	25	N.A.	22	21	19
39	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	39	N.A.	34	34	32
256,300 children								
26	28	30	31	30	29	29	30	31
37	44	48	49	45	41	40	42	44
715,000 families								

Texas

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
6.9	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4
24	27	25	25	23	23	21	21	21
25,402 births								
8.1	7.7	7.8	7.5	7.1	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.4
12	14	19	16	16	12	15	15	11
2,185 deaths								
33	33	31	31	29	28	29	27	25
33	33	31	31	31	26	26	26	26
1,877 deaths								
86	81	77	74	75	67	68	66	60
38	36	36	31	32	26	31	30	28
947 deaths								
48	50	51	51	52	51	49	47	45
45	44	46	47	48	49	48	49	48
20,599 births								
13	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	12
42	39	41	44	45	44	44	45	41
134,000 teens								
11	11	11	11	11	12	12	11	11
34	32	30	36	39	44	44	40	44
133,000 teens								
28	28	30	31	30	29	28	27	27
34	19	27	22	28	27	25	25	20
1,547,000 children								
26	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	29	N.A.	27	26	24
46	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	46	N.A.	45	44	41
1,350,000 children								
22	23	23	24	24	25	26	26	27
17	19	15	16	18	16	20	18	22
761,000 families								

Utah

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
5.7	6.0	5.6	5.9	5.9	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.7
12	16	10	12	9	15	17	15	15
3,044 births								
7.5	6.1	5.9	6.8	6.2	5.4	6.0	5.8	5.6
7	2	2	2	3	2	11	5	4
255 deaths								
25	30	30	32	28	30	25	27	24
6	22	27	30	27	31	19	26	22
129 deaths								
46	48	57	67	74	63	60	66	69
17	6	17	24	28	21	26	30	16
186 deaths								
26	27	26	26	25	25	24	24	22
13	15	13	12	12	13	13	18	14
1,355 births								
8	7	7	7	7	8	7	7	9
13	8	11	15	12	16	11	9	23
14,000 teens								
8	7	6	6	6	7	7	7	7
12	8	5	6	6	13	11	14	13
11,000 teens								
21	22	23	20	18	17	18	19	18
7	7	8	4	2	1	1	2	2
122,000 children								
16	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	11	12	13
15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	N.A.	2	3	2
89,900 children								
16	16	16	16	15	14	14	13	17
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
47,000 families								

Vermont

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
5.3	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.0	5.4	6.2	6.3	6.5
7	11	10	10	12	5	11	10	11
428 births								
6.4	5.8	7.2	6.7	7.5	6.6	7.1	6.1	7.0
2	1	11	5	20	7	23	10	16
46 deaths								
25	21	25	33	31	34	23	23	18
6	3	11	18	5	9	11	13	5
20 deaths								
58	56	57	59	47	58	46	26	76
10	11	17	17	6	16	9	1	43
23 deaths								
20	21	17	17	16	11	15	12	11
3	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1
146 births								
8	8	8	7	6	7	6	7	6
13	17	19	15	7	12	6	9	4
5,000 teens								
6	7	7	6	6	5	7	8	8
4	8	10	6	6	2	11	18	22
5,000 teens								
27	33	36	25	25	25	25	36	34
9	12	13	13	13	16	16	13	18
36,000 children								
15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	17	N.A.	14	15	13
8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	8	14	2
18,700 children								
21	21	22	23	23	23	24	26	26
9	8	10	11	9	7	12	18	15
21,000 families								

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Indicators		Virginia									Washington								
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.9	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7
	Rank	32	29	34	28	29	35	31	27	32	7	5	7	3	2	4	4	3	2
	1998 raw data	7,468 births									4,543 births								
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	10.2	9.9	9.5	8.7	8.3	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.5	6.8	6.4	6.2	5.9	6.0	5.6	5.7
	Rank	40	38	41	32	34	22	23	25	22	8	10	7	4	3	6	11	4	5
	1998 raw data	722 deaths									455 deaths								
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	28	28	26	25	27	25	23	23	22	28	26	25	24	28	25	23	23	20
	Rank	16	15	8	16	20	13	11	13	15	16	8	11	5	27	13	11	13	10
	1998 raw data	281 deaths									229 deaths								
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	72	64	61	56	63	60	59	59	50	64	63	53	63	54	52	50	51	47
	Rank	21	18	21	13	20	18	23	23	17	16	16	13	20	13	13	12	13	12
	1998 raw data	233 deaths									198 deaths								
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	32	32	31	31	31	31	28	26	24	30	31	31	29	28	28	26	25	23
	Rank	23	23	22	23	22	27	22	23	19	18	21	22	17	16	19	17	19	17
	1998 raw data	3,254 births									2,887 births								
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	8	7	7	8	9	9	8	7	8	11	10	8	6	8	9	9	8	8
	Rank	13	8	11	21	28	22	17	9	16	32	29	19	6	17	22	23	15	16
	1998 raw data	28,000 teens									25,000 teens								
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	8	7	8	8	8	7	7	6	7	10	10	9	8	10	11	12	9	7
	Rank	12	8	12	15	17	13	11	5	13	25	24	19	15	22	40	44	26	13
	1998 raw data	34,000 teens									23,000 teens								
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	Rate	24	24	24	22	23	23	25	24	21	27	27	28	29	31	32	31	28	26
	Rank	12	9	9	9	10	12	16	13	11	21	17	17	21	33	38	38	30	27
	1998 raw data	358,000 children									394,000 children								
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate	16	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	18	N.A.	16	17	17	17	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	17	N.A.	15	17	15
	Rank	15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	22	N.A.	20	21	23	23	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	14	21	8
	1998 raw data	286,200 children									227,900 children								
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	24	23	22	22	25	28	29	29	28	24	24	25	25	25	26	26	26	26
	Rank	28	19	10	11	19	36	40	38	34	28	28	27	23	19	23	29	18	15
	1998 raw data	227,000 families									193,000 families								

N.A.–Not Available

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West Virginia

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
7.1	6.8	7.3	7.2	7.5	7.9	8.0	8.3	8.0
26	23	27	27	29	30	27	30	34
1,649 births								
9.9	8.2	9.2	8.6	6.7	7.9	7.4	9.6	8.0
37	30	35	29	8	34	26	48	34
166 deaths								
25	31	28	31	27	30	31	29	24
6	25	21	31	20	31	28	25	22
73 deaths								
73	73	66	67	49	66	63	57	60
24	30	26	24	9	25	27	19	28
81 deaths								
33	33	33	33	32	30	29	28	26
26	24	25	24	23	22	26	25	25
1,084 births								
12	12	12	13	13	11	9	8	8
38	39	41	49	45	34	23	15	16
9,000 teens								
16	17	18	18	17	15	13	11	10
50	50	50	50	50	50	47	40	37
11,000 teens								
37	37	40	41	41	39	39	38	37
46	47	49	50	50	49	50	50	50
138,000 children								
26	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	33	N.A.	30	30	25
46	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	48	N.A.	47	48	44
102,300 children								
21	22	23	24	25	25	25	26	27
9	13	15	16	19	16	17	18	22
58,000 families								

Wisconsin

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
5.9	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.5
15	18	16	16	16	11	12	13	11
4,400 births								
8.2	8.3	7.2	7.9	7.9	7.3	7.3	6.5	7.2
15	21	11	19	29	22	25	16	22
489 deaths								
25	29	26	24	24	25	22	22	24
6	20	15	5	8	13	8	12	22
251 deaths								
67	63	60	65	56	53	57	50	44
18	16	19	23	14	14	13	12	10
181 deaths								
24	25	24	24	23	23	22	21	20
8	9	8	8	7	10	9	9	8
2,363 births								
4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5
1	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	1
15,000 teens								
6	5	5	7	6	5	4	4	5
1	2	1	11	6	2	1	1	3
13,000 teens								
22	23	24	23	23	22	20	19	18
9	8	9	10	10	7	5	2	2
252,000 children								
15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	16	N.A.	14	12	14
8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	9	N.A.	8	3	6
196,300 children								
21	22	23	24	24	23	23	23	25
9	13	15	16	10	7	8	7	10
164,000 families								

Wyoming

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
7.4	7.0	7.3	7.3	8.0	7.4	8.4	9.0	8.9
31	26	32	28	45	25	39	46	44
557 births								
8.6	7.9	8.9	7.9	6.7	7.7	6.4	5.8	7.3
21	15	23	19	8	29	16	3	22
45 deaths								
30	32	34	25	24	28	36	31	32
26	27	40	10	8	26	45	42	44
31 deaths								
78	106	116	86	103	92	110	78	84
37	49	50	40	49	46	50	44	48
37 deaths								
30	26	25	27	25	25	25	23	23
18	11	10	14	12	13	16	15	17
297 births								
9	8	8	8	9	8	8	8	9
21	17	19	21	28	16	17	15	23
3,000 teens								
9	9	8	8	9	8	8	7	7
19	16	12	15	23	18	20	14	13
2,000 teens								
21	20	20	19	20	20	21	22	21
7	3	3	2	4	6	8	11	11
29,000 children								
16	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	15	N.A.	16	16	15
15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	N.A.	20	7	8
20,100 children								
20	20	20	22	24	25	26	25	25
6	5	5	7	10	16	20	13	10
17,000 families								

USA

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
298,298 births								
9.2	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.2
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
28,371 deaths								
31	31	29	30	29	28	28	25	24
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
13,047 deaths								
71	71	67	69	69	65	62	58	54
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
10,638 deaths								
37	39	38	38	38	36	34	32	30
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
173,231 births								
10	10	9	9	9	10	10	10	9
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1,447,000 teens								
10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	8
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1,304,000 teens								
30	31	31	31	31	30	28	27	26
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
18,958,000 children								
20	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	23	N.A.	21	21	20
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
14,113,100 children								
26	25	25	26	26	27	27	27	27
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
9,371,000 families								

Appendix 3

Multi-Year National Composite Ranks

The *KIDS COUNT Data Book: 2001* is the 12th annual profile of child well-being produced by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. However, the indicators of child well-being have changed each year, making year-to-year comparisons of state ranks problematic. This chart provides National Composite Ranks for 1990, 1994, 1996, 1997, and 1998 using a consistent set of indicators—namely, those used to derive the 1998 composite ranks. The National Composite Ranks for the *KIDS COUNT Data Book: 2001* are based on data from 1998 (the most recent available year). Data on child poverty needed to produce composite ranks for 1991, 1992, 1993, and 1995 are not available.

	AL	AK	AZ	AR	CA	CO	CT	DE	FL	GA	HI	ID	IL	IN	IA	KS	KY
1990	48	32	41	44	31	25	9	25	43	47	14	24	34	26	3	12	39
1994	48	28	43	41	31	25	11	16	42	46	12	17	38	26	2	19	36
1996	47	26	44	45	30	19	12	27	38	43	13	21	34	16	10	20	40
1997	47	33	41	48	26	20	12	34	36	42	13	24	30	16	5	15	40
1998	46	26	45	47	27	22	12	34	35	44	16	23	32	15	6	17	36

	LA	ME	MD	MA	MI	MN	MS	MO	MT	NE	NV	NH	NJ	NM	NY	NC	ND
1990	49	10	27	13	23	5	50	30	22	6	40	1	11	42	29	36	2
1994	49	5	29	8	33	9	50	35	15	7	34	1	13	44	30	39	4
1996	49	6	23	7	29	3	50	33	24	11	35	1	8	48	32	39	2
1997	50	10	22	7	29	1	49	32	28	11	35	2	9	46	31	39	3
1998	49	10	19	4	28	2	50	31	29	8	40	1	7	48	33	41	11

	OH	OK	OR	PA	RI	SC	SD	TN	TX	UT	VT	VA	WA	WV	WI	WY
1990	21	37	18	16	15	45	20	44	35	8	4	23	19	38	7	17
1994	27	33	21	22	14	47	20	45	37	3	6	24	18	40	10	23
1996	25	36	28	17	14	46	15	42	37	4	9	22	18	41	5	31
1997	23	38	27	18	25	43	17	45	37	6	8	19	14	44	4	21
1998	25	37	20	14	21	42	24	43	38	3	13	18	9	39	5	30

2-Year-Olds Who Were Immunized: 1999 is derived from the National Immunization Survey (NIS), which provides state estimates of vaccination coverage levels among children ages 19 months to 35 months. The survey data were collected for calendar year 1999. The figures given here reflect the percentage of children who have "4:3:1 Series Coverage"; that is, four or more doses of Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoids and Pertussis vaccine, three or more doses of Poliovirus vaccine, and one or more doses of Measles-Mumps-Rubella vaccine. The figures were derived from a national sample of 34,442 children with a minimum of about 440 children in each state. **SOURCE:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "National, State, and Urban Area Vaccination Coverage Levels Among Children Aged 19-35 Months—United States, 1999," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Vol. 49, No. 26 (July 7, 2000), pp. 585–589.

4th Grade Students Who Scored Below Basic Reading Level: 1998 is the percentage of 4th grade public school students failing to reach the Basic proficiency level in reading, as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), which is conducted by the U.S. Department of Education.

The reading assessment measures two global purposes for reading—reading for literary experience and reading to gain information. The NAEP uses three proficiency categories—Advanced, Proficient, and Basic. Fourth grade students at the Basic level could show an understanding of the overall meaning of what they read. They could make obvious connections between the text and their own experiences and make simple inferences from the ideas in the text.

Scores on this measure are reported for 39 states and the District of Columbia. Nine states (Alaska, Idaho, Indiana, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Vermont) did not participate in the 1998 NAEP assessment; a 10th (Nebraska) only participated in the 1998 assessment for private schools. An 11th state (Illinois) did not meet public school participation guidelines for the 4th grade reading assessment, so its score also was not reported. In addition, the data for 9 states (California, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New York, and Wisconsin) were published by the National Center for Education Statistics and are shown here, even though they did not meet all of the NAEP participation rate guidelines. **SOURCE:** National Center for Education Statistics, *NAEP 1998 Reading Report Card for the Nation and the States* (March 1999), Figure 5.5.

8th Grade Students Who Scored Below Basic Reading Level: 1998 is the percentage of 8th grade public school students failing to reach the Basic proficiency level in reading, as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), which is conducted by the U.S. Department of Education.

The reading assessment measures two global purposes for reading—reading for literary experience and reading to gain information. The NAEP uses three proficiency categories—Advanced, Proficient, and Basic. Eighth grade students at the Basic level could show a literal understanding of what they read and were able to make interpretations. They could identify specific portions of the text that reflect its overall meaning, make simple inferences from the text, relate ideas in the text to their own experiences, and draw some conclusions from what they read.

Scores on this measure are reported for 36 states and the District of Columbia. Nine states (Alaska, Idaho, Indiana, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Vermont) did not participate in the 1998 NAEP assessment; a 10th (Nebraska) only participated in the 1998 assessment for private schools. Four other states (Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, and New Hampshire) did not meet public school participation guidelines for the 8th grade reading assessment; therefore, scores were not reported for these states. In addition, the data for 7 states (California, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin) were published by the National Center for Education Statistics and are shown here, even though they did not meet all of the NAEP participation rate guidelines. **SOURCE:** National Center for Education Statistics, *NAEP 1998 Reading Report Card for the Nation and the States* (March 1999), Figure 5.6.

8th Grade Students Who Scored Below Basic Writing Level: 1998 is the percentage of 8th grade public school students failing to reach the Basic proficiency level in writing, as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), which is conducted by the U.S. Department of Education.

The writing assessment measures how students perform three types of writing—narrative writing, informative writing, and persuasive writing. The NAEP uses three proficiency categories—Advanced, Proficient, and Basic. Eighth grade students at the Basic level could write clear, organized pieces with some precise details. Although the sentence structure in the passages did not particularly vary, a reader was able to understand their general meaning.

Scores on this measure are reported for 35 states and the District of Columbia. Nine states (Alaska, Idaho, Indiana, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Vermont) did not participate in the 1998 NAEP assessment; a 10th (Nebraska) only participated in the 1998 assessment for private schools. Five other states (Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, and New Hampshire) did not meet public school participation guidelines for the 8th grade writing assessment; therefore, scores were not reported for these states. In addition, the data for 5

states (California, Maryland, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin) were published by the National Center for Education Statistics and are shown here, even though they did not meet all of the NAEP participation rate guidelines.
SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, *NAEP 1998 Writing Report Card Highlights* (1999), p. 15.

Child Death Rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) is the number of deaths to children between ages 1 and 14, from all causes, per 100,000 children in this age range. The data are reported by place of residence, not place of death.
SOURCES: Death Statistics: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). **1998 data:** Special tabulations by NCHS, Division of Vital Statistics, "Deaths From 282 Selected Causes, by 5-Year Age Groups, Race and Sex: U.S. and Each State," for 1998 accessed online at www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/98gm3_01.pdf (July 26, 2000). **1997 data:** Special tabulations by NCHS, Division of Vital Statistics, "Deaths From 282 Selected Causes, by 5-Year Age Groups, Race and Sex: U.S. and Each State," for 1997 accessed online at www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/97gm3_01.pdf (October 27, 1999). **1996 data:** Special tabulations accessed online through CDC WONDER at wonder.cdc.gov (January 5, 1999). **1990 through 1995 data:** Special tabulations by NCHS, Division of Vital Statistics, "Deaths From 282 Selected Causes, by 5-Year Age Groups, Race and Sex: U.S. and Each State," for each year from 1989 through 1995. **Population Statistics:** U.S. Census Bureau, data from Population Division.

Children in Extreme Poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1998 is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below 50 percent of the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. In calendar year 1998, a family of two adults and two children fell in this category if their income fell below $8,265. Poverty status is not determined for people in military barracks, institutional quarters, or for unrelated individuals under age 15 (such as foster children).

The figures shown here represent 3-year averages of data from 1997 through 1999. We label these as 1998 estimates because 1998 is the midpoint of the 3-year period. For any given year, the income data needed to determine poverty status are actually collected in March of the following year. Data collected for this measure reflect income and poverty status during 1998 and living arrangements of people in March 1999.
SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1998 through 2000.

Children in Working-Poor Families: 1998 measures the number and percentage of children under age 18 living in families where they were related to the head of the household (householder) and the following two conditions were met: First, the family income was less than twice the federal poverty level. Second, at least one parent worked 50 or more weeks a year. The figures shown here reflect a 3-year average of data from 1997 through 1999. We label these as 1998 estimates because 1998 is the midpoint of the 3-year period. For any given year, income and employment data are collected in March of the following year. Data collected for this measure reflect income and employment during 1998 and living arrangements of people in March 1999.

The U.S. poverty threshold is established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget and consists of a set of income cutoffs that vary by family size and composition. The federal poverty level for a family of two adults and two children in 1998 was $16,530; twice the poverty level for such a family was $33,060. We use the "200 percent of poverty" threshold for this measure because it is a cutoff point commonly used to identify low-income families. For example, the Census Bureau uses 200 percent of poverty as a threshold in its annual poverty reports, and the Urban Institute uses this level in many of its *New Federalism* reports. Furthermore, people and children with family incomes between 100 percent and 200 percent of poverty are eligible for many government means-tested assistance programs—for example, the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), many of the new State Child Health Insurance Programs (SCHIP), and reduced-price school lunches.

Researchers have used a wide range of employment thresholds to identify the working poor—from any work during the year to full-time, year-round employment. Some analysts actually have combined the hours worked by all adults in the household to determine work effort. In previous *Data Books* we have used 50 weeks of work to identify the working poor, and we continue that practice this year. We should note that the definition used here includes people who worked part-time as well as full-time. However, the vast majority of people who worked at least 50 weeks during the year worked full-time (35 or more hours a week). We also should note that relative to the thresholds used by other researchers to identify the working poor, the work requirement used here is relatively stringent. Use of a less stringent work threshold would add many more children to the working-poor population.

SOURCE: The Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1998 through 2000.

Children in Working-Poor Families Who Lack Health Insurance: 1998 is the percentage of children under age 18 living in working-poor families who were not covered by health insurance at any point during the year. Health insurance includes private-sector insurance generally provided through work, as well as insurance provided through the public sector, such as Medicare and Medicaid. Children receiving health insurance through a variety of new State Child Health Insurance Programs (SCHIP) were counted as having health insurance. The figures shown here reflect 3-year averages of data from 1997 through 1999. We label these as 1998 estimates because 1998 is the midpoint of the 3-year period. For any given year, data on income, employment, and health insurance coverage actually are collected in March of the following year. Data collected for this measure reflect health insurance coverage in 1998 and living arrangements of people in March 1999.
SOURCE: The Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1998 through 2000.

Children in Working-Poor Families Without a Telephone at Home: 1999 is the percentage of children under age 18 living in working-poor families who reported that they did not have a telephone in their home at the time of the interview. The figures shown here reflect a 3-year average of data from March 1998 through March 2000. Telephone availability (the focus of this data item) is reflected as of the survey date. Because this measure reflects data from March 1998 through March 2000, we label the figures shown here as 1999 estimates.
SOURCE: The Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1998 through 2000.

Children Without Health Insurance: 1998 is the percentage of children under age 18 who were not covered by health insurance at any point during the year. Health insurance includes private-sector insurance generally provided through work, as well as insurance provided through the public sector, such as Medicare and Medicaid. Children receiving health insurance through a variety of new State Child Health Insurance Programs (SCHIP) are counted as having health insurance. The figures shown here are 3-year averages of data from 1997 through 1999. We label these as 1998 estimates because 1998 is the midpoint of the 3-year period. For any given year, data on health insurance status actually are collected in March of the following year. Data collected for this measure reflect health insurance coverage in 1998 and the age of persons in March 1999.
SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1998 through 2000.

Female-Headed Families Receiving Child Support or Alimony: 1998 is the percentage of families headed by an unmarried woman (living with one or more of her own children under age 18) receiving either child support or alimony payments during the previous calendar year. (Editions of the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* prior to 1998 referred to this measure as Percent of Mother-Headed Families Receiving Child Support or Alimony.) "Own children" include children related to the householder by birth, marriage,

or adoption. Those categorized as receiving child support or alimony include those receiving partial payment, as well as those receiving full payment. It also should be noted that there is no child support award in place in many of these families. Nationally, only 59 percent of all female-headed families had a child support award in place in 1997.

The figures shown here represent 3-year averages of data from 1997 through 1999. We label these as 1998 estimates because 1998 is the midpoint of the 3-year period. For any given year, income and poverty data actually are collected in March of the following year. Data collected for this measure reflect income received during 1998 and living arrangements of people in March 1999.

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1998 through 2000.

Infant Mortality Rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) is the number of deaths occurring to infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births. The data are reported by place of residence, not place of death.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. **1998 data:** "Deaths: Final Data for 1998," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 48, No. 11 (July 24, 2000), Table 31. **1997 data:** "Deaths: Final Data for 1997," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 47, No. 19 (June 30, 1999), Table 31. **1996 data:** "Deaths: Final Data for 1996," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 47, No. 9 (November 10, 1998), Table 31. **1995 data:** "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1995," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 45, No. 11, Supplement 2 (June 12, 1997), Table 30. **1994 data:** "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1994," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 45, No. 3, Supplement (September 30, 1996), Table 29. **1993 data:** "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1993," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 44, No. 7, Supplement (February 29, 1996), Table 25. **1992 data:** "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1992," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 43, No. 6, Supplement (December 8, 1994), Table 27. **1991 data:** "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1991," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 42, No. 2, Supplement (August 31, 1993), Table 24. **1990 data:** "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1990," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 41, No. 7, Supplement (January 7, 1993), Table 25.

Juvenile Property Crime Arrest Rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998 is the number of arrests of youths under age 18 for indexed property crime offenses (burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson) per 100,000 youths between ages 10 and 17. The annual arrest figures include all arrests of youths for property offenses during the year, including repeated arrests of the same individual for different offenses.

For this measure, we used county-level estimates of FBI arrest statistics that were provided by the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD) at the University of Michigan. The NACJD file adjusts the reported property crime arrests for each agency to account for several factors. One of the most important factors is incomplete reporting. Not every local law enforcement agency submits arrest data to the FBI every year. As a result, the number of juveniles arrested for a property crime has been adjusted to compensate for the proportion of the state population not covered by those agencies submitting reports to the FBI. In 1998, crime figures were reported for jurisdictions covering 74 percent of the U.S. population. However, the coverage rate was considerably smaller in some states. Furthermore, some agencies that report data do not

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do so for all 12 months of the calendar year. The NACJD file is adjusted for that factor as well. The NACJD arrest estimates were transformed into juvenile arrest rates using population data from the U.S. Census Bureau.

In 1998, the District of Columbia, Kansas, and Wisconsin did not submit any arrest data, and the jurisdictions in Illinois and Kentucky that submitted arrest data included less than 25 percent of their states' total population. As a result, arrest data were not reported for these states. Although Florida did not submit any county-level arrest data in 1998, it did submit state-level data to the FBI; the rate based on these data is reported in this year's *Data Book*.
SOURCES: State Arrest Statistics (except Florida): U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data (United States): County-Level Detailed Arrest and Offense Data*, 1998 (computer file), ICPSR ed. (Ann Arbor, MI: Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research, producer and distributor), 2000. **State Population Statistics:** Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, accessed online at www.census.gov/population/estimates/state/stats/ag9898.txt (August 10, 1999). **Florida and National Arrest Statistics:** Howard N. Snyder, "Juvenile Arrests 1998," *OJJDP Juvenile Justice Bulletin* (December 1999), p. 11.

Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1998 is the number of arrests of youths under age 18 for indexed violent offenses (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, or aggravated assault) per 100,000 youths between ages 10 and 17. The annual arrest figures include all arrests of youths for violent offenses during the year, including repeated arrests of the same individual for different offenses.

For this measure, we used county-level estimates of FBI arrest statistics that were provided by the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD) at the University of Michigan. The NACJD file adjusts the reported violent crime arrests for each agency to account for several factors. One of the most important factors is incomplete reporting. Not every local law enforcement agency submits arrest data to the FBI every year. As a result, the number of juveniles arrested for a violent crime has been adjusted to compensate for the proportion of the state population not covered by those agencies submitting reports to the FBI. In 1998, crime figures were reported for jurisdictions covering 74 percent of the U.S. population. However, the coverage rate was considerably smaller in some states. Furthermore, some agencies that report data do not do so for all 12 months of the calendar year. The NACJD file is adjusted for that factor as well. The NACJD arrest estimates were transformed into juvenile arrest rates using population data from the U.S. Census Bureau.

In 1998, the District of Columbia, Kansas, and Wisconsin did not submit any arrest data, and the jurisdictions in Illinois and Kentucky that submitted arrest data included less than 25 percent of their states' total population. As a result, arrest data were not reported for these states. Although Florida did not submit any county-level arrest data in 1998, it did submit state-level data to the FBI; the rate based on these data is reported in this year's *Data Book*.
SOURCES: State Arrest Statistics (except Florida): U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data (United States): County-Level Detailed Arrest and Offense Data*, 1998 (computer file), ICPSR ed. (Ann Arbor, MI: Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research, producer and distributor), 2000. **State Population Statistics:** Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, accessed online at www.census.gov/population/estimates/state/stats/ag9898.txt (August 10, 1999). **Florida and National Arrest Statistics:** Howard N. Snyder, "Juvenile Arrests 1998," *OJJDP Juvenile Justice Bulletin* (December 1999), p. 11.

Median Income of Families With Children: 1998 is the median annual income for families with "related children" under age 18 living in the household. "Related children" include the householder's (head of the household) children by birth, marriage, or adoption; as well as other persons under age 18 (such as nieces or nephews) who are related to the householder and living in the household.

The median income is the dollar amount that divides the income distribution into two equal groups—half with income above the median, half with income below it. The figures shown here represent 3-year averages of data from 1997 through 1999 and are expressed in 1998 dollars. We label these as 1998 estimates because 1998 is the midpoint of the 3-year period. All figures are rounded to the nearest $100. Income data for a given year actually are collected in March of the following year. Data collected for this measure reflect income in 1998 and living arrangements in March 1999.
SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1998 through 2000.

National Composite Rank for each state was obtained in the following manner. First, we converted the 1998 numerical values for each of the 10 indicators into standard scores. We then summed those standard scores to create a total standard score for each of the 50 states. Finally, we ranked the states on the basis of their total standard score in sequential order from highest/best (1) to lowest/worst (50). Standard scores are derived by subtracting the mean score from the observed score

and dividing the amount by the standard deviation for that distribution of scores. (Because we did not rank the District of Columbia, we did not include data for the District in our calculations of standard scores. See page 11 of the *Data Book* for an explanation of why we did not rank the District this year.) All measures were given the same weight in calculating the overall standard score. In other words, no attempt was made to judge the relative importance of each indicator.

Number of Children: 2000 is the total resident population under age 18 as of April 1, 2000, including dependents of Armed Forces personnel stationed in the area. These data come from the 2000 decennial census.
SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File*, Matrices PL1, PL2, PL3, and PL4. Accessed at factfinder.census.gov (March 2001).

Percent Change Over Time Analysis was computed by comparing the 1998 data for each of the 10 indicators with the data for the base year (1990). To calculate percent change, we subtracted the value for 1990 from the value for 1998, then divided that quantity by the value for 1990. The results are multiplied by 100 for readability. The percent change was calculated on rounded data, and the "percent change" figure has been rounded to the nearest whole number.

Percent Low-Birthweight Babies is the percentage of live births weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds). The data are reported by place of mother's residence, not place of birth. Each year there are a small number of births in which the weight of the newborn is not recorded, and births of unknown weight are not included in these calculations. In 1998, 4,618 births were of unknown weight.
SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. **1998 data:** "Births: Final Data for 1998," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 48, No. 3, (March 28, 2000), Table 46. **1997 data:** "Births: Final Data for 1997," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 47, No. 18, (April 29, 1999), Table 46. **1996 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1996," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 45, No. 11, Supplement (June 30, 1998), Table 46. **1995 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1995," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 45, No. 11, Supplement (June 10, 1997), Table 16. **1994 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1994," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 44, No. 11, Supplement (June 24, 1996), Table 16. **1993 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1993," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 44, No. 3, Supplement (September 21, 1995), Tables 8 and 16. **1992 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1992," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 43, No. 5, Supplement (October 25, 1994), Table 16. **1991 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1991," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 42, No. 3, Supplement (September 9, 1993), Tables 6 and 14. **1990 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1990," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 41, No. 9, Supplement (February 25, 1993), Table 14.

Percent of Children in Poverty is the share of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. In 1997, the poverty threshold for a family of two adults and two children was $16,276. Poverty status is not deter-

mined for people in military barracks, institutional quarters, or for unrelated individuals under age 15 (such as foster children).

The data series for child poverty used in this year's *Data Book* differs from the one used for *Data Books* prior to 2000. Since 2000, we have used information from the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) series of the U.S. Census Bureau, which provides annual state-level estimates of income and poverty (including child poverty). This series was developed to help the U.S. Department of Education distribute roughly $8 billion each year in Title I funds. In addition, it is now used in connection with the federal welfare reform legislation passed in 1996.

The SAIPE program uses a model-based estimation technique to create annual state-level income and poverty estimates, as well as income and poverty estimates for counties and school districts in odd-numbered years. State-level estimates currently are available for 1989, 1993, 1995, 1996, and 1997. Because the most recent SAIPE estimate for child poverty is for 1997, we used it in our calculation of the National Composite Rank for this year's *KIDS COUNT Data Book*—even though this year's composite ranking is based on 1998 data for the other nine indicators. **SOURCE:** U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates Program, data accessed online at www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe.html (November 22, 2000).

Percent of Children Living With Parents Who Do Not Have Full-Time, Year-Round Employment is the share of all children under age 18 living in families where parents do not have regular, secure employment. This measure is very similar to the measure called "Secure Parental Employment," used by the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics in its publication *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being*.

For children living in single-parent families, this means the resident parent did not work at least 35 hours per week, at least 50 weeks in the previous calendar year. For children living in married-couple families, this means neither parent worked at least 35 hours per week, at least 50 weeks in the previous calendar year. Children living with neither parent also were listed as not having secure parental employment. The figures shown here reflect 3-year averages; for example, the figure for 1998 reflects an average of data from 1997 through 1999. We label this figure as a 1998 estimate because 1998 is the midpoint of the 3-year period. For any given year, employment data are collected in March of the following year. The 1998 data for this measure reflect work status during 1998 and living arrangements of people in March 1999. **SOURCE:** The Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1990 through 2000.

Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent is the percentage of all families with "own children" under age 18 living in the household, who are headed by a person—male or female—without a spouse present in the home. "Own children" are never-married children under 18 who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

This measure is based on analysis of the 12-month Current Population Survey (CPS) file maintained by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Questions regarding family type are collected for all family households each month. A yearly average was calculated based on responses for the 12 months in the calendar year. The figures shown here represent 3-year averages. For example, the figure for 1998 represents an average of data from 1997 through 1999. (We label this figure as a 1998 estimate because 1998 is the midpoint of the 3-year period.)

Families with either spouse in the military are not included in this analysis because their inclusion would introduce a small bias in our estimate. The CPS sample does not include families where the only adult in the family is in the military, but it does include military families where one of the spouses is in the civilian labor force. Therefore, the only military families included in the CPS are two-parent families where one spouse is in the civilian labor force and one is in the military. This discrepancy would introduce a slight downward bias in the estimate of the percent of children in single-parent families if military families were included.

Like all estimates derived from samples, these figures contain some amount of random error. The Bureau of Labor Statistics suggests that state rankings based on these figures should be used with caution. **SOURCE:** Special tabulations of 1989-1999 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working (ages 16-19) is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school (full- or part-time) and not employed (full- or part-time). This measure is sometimes referred to as "Idle Teens."

This measure is based on analysis of the 12-month Current Population Survey (CPS) file maintained by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Each month the CPS asks respondents in about 60,000 households nationwide questions regarding their activities related to the labor force and education. Questions regarding school enrollment and employment are asked of all 16- to 19-year-olds in the sample each month. A yearly average was calculated based on responses for the 9 months students typically are in school (September

through May). The figures shown here represent 3-year averages. For example, the figure for 1998 represents an average of data from 1997 through 1999. (We label this figure as a 1998 estimate because 1998 is the midpoint of the 3-year period.)

Like all estimates derived from samples, these figures contain some amount of random error. The Bureau of Labor Statistics suggests that state rankings based on these figures should be used with caution. **SOURCE:** Special tabulations of 1989-1999 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Percent of Teens Who Are High School Dropouts (ages 16-19) is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school and are not high school graduates. Those who have a GED or equivalent are included as high school graduates in this measure. The measure used here is defined as a "status dropout" rate by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) as shown in their publication *Dropout Rates in the United States: 1999* (p. 2). Currently, only 37 states and the District of Columbia have submitted event dropout data to the NCES that meets quality and comparability levels needed to justify publishing estimates (see NCES, *Dropout Rates in the United States: 1999*, p. 8). For the measure presented here, we focus on teens ages 16 to 19 rather than young adults ages 16 to 24 (which is the focus of *Dropout Rates in the United States: 1999*), because a large share of 18- to 24-year-olds migrate across state lines each year. The high interstate migration rates of 18- to 24-year-olds confound the connection between state policies and programs and state dropout rates.

This measure is based on analysis of the 12-month Current Population Survey (CPS) file maintained by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Each month the CPS asks respondents in about 60,000 households nationwide questions regarding their activities related to the labor force and education. A yearly average was calculated based on responses for the 9 months students typically are in school (September through May). The figures shown here represent 3-year averages. For example, the figure for 1998 represents an average of data from 1997 to 1999. (We label this figure as a 1998 estimate because 1998 is the midpoint of the 3-year period.)

Like all estimates derived from samples, these figures contain some amount of random error. The Bureau of Labor Statistics suggests that state rankings based on these figures should be used with caution. **SOURCE:** Special tabulations of 1989-1999 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children: 2000 provides mutually exclusive categories for the largest racial groups and for Hispanics, as measured by the 2000 decennial census. As in previous years, the 2000 Census used two distinct questions to collect data on race and Hispanic origin. One question is used to identify an individual's race; the other, to ascertain whether that person is of Hispanic origin. Consequently, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. (For example, a person of Puerto Rican ancestry may be both black and Hispanic.)

There were two other items on the race question that have been reflected in our tabulations. First, the census form—for the first time—allowed individuals to select more than one race. This was the result of a 1997 directive from the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, which was itself a recognition of increases over the past 30 years of interracial marriages and the children of interracial unions. For example, people of white and African American heritage could check both the "White" and

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"Black/African American" boxes on their census forms. Second, the race question in Census 2000 had a "Some other race" category, for the benefit of persons who identified with a group other than those listed—White, Black, American Indian/ Alaskan Native, Asian, or Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander. About 15.4 million persons (5.5 million children under age 18) listed themselves in the "Some other race" category in 2000, and while the overwhelming majority of those (97 percent) were Hispanic, some—Arab Americans, for example—also were included.

In order to provide mutually exclusive groupings, we did two things. First, persons who marked more than one race were placed in their own separate category. Second, Hispanics were removed from each of the racial categories, including the "More than one race" group. In other words, the racial categories used here ("White," "Black," "Asian/Pacific Islander," "American Indian/Alaskan Native," "Some other race," and "More than one race") do not include anyone who indicated that they were Hispanic. Those persons who did consider themselves Hispanic were included in the "Hispanic" category.

It is important to note that the "More than one race" category includes 57 different racial combinations—from the most common (such as white/American Indian, white/Asian, and white/black) to all combinations of three or more racial groups. Therefore, persons in this group are quite diverse.

The 2000 figure reflects the resident population under age 18 as of April 1, 2000, including dependents of Armed Forces personnel stationed in the area. **SOURCE:** Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94–171) Summary File*, Matrices PL1, PL2, PL3, and PL4. Accessed at factfinder.census.gov (March 2001).

Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) is the number of deaths from accidents, homicides, and suicides to teens between ages 15 and 19, per 100,000 teens in this age group. (Earlier editions of the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* referred to this measure as the Teen Violent Death Rate.) The data are reported by place of residence, not the place where the death occurred.
SOURCES: Death Statistics: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). **1998 data:** Special tabulations by NCHS, Division of Vital Statistics, "Deaths From 282 Selected Causes, by 5-Year Age Groups, Race and Sex: U.S. and Each State," for 1998, accessed online at www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/98gm3_09.pdf and www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/98gm3_10.pdf (July 26, 2000). **1997 data:** Special tabulations by NCHS, Division of Vital Statistics, "Deaths From 282 Selected Causes, by 5-Year Age Groups, Race and Sex: U.S. and Each State," for 1997, accessed online at www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/97gm3_09.pdf and www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/97gm3_10.pdf (October 27, 1999). **1996 data:** Special tabulations accessed online through CDC WONDER at wonder.cdc.gov (January 5, 1999). **1990 through 1995 data:** Special tabulations by NCHS, Division of Vital Statistics, "Deaths From 282 Selected Causes, by 5-Year Age Groups, Race and Sex: U.S. and Each State," for each year from 1990 to 1995. **Population Statistics:** U.S. Census Bureau, data from Population Division.

Teen Birth Rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) is the number of births to teenagers between ages 15 and 17 per 1,000 females in this age group. Data reflect the mother's place of residence, rather than place of birth. This measure of teenage childbearing focuses on the fertility of all girls ages 15-17, regardless of marital status.

We focus on births to 15- to 17-year-olds rather than the broader age range of 15- to 19-year-olds because there is a strong consensus that births to girls ages 15 to 17 are more problematic. We omitted births to girls under age 15, since less than 5 percent of teen births occurred to girls in that age group. The inclusion of girls under age 15 in the denominator would dramatically lower the rate, providing an unrealistic assessment of the risk being faced by 15- to 17-year-old girls.
SOURCES: Birth Statistics: 1998 data: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). "Births: Final Data for 1998," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 48, No. 3, (March 28, 2000), Table 10; and Child Trends, Inc., analysis of unpublished tabulations from the NCHS. **1997 data:** CDC, NCHS, "Declines in Teenage Birth Rates, 1991-1998: Update of National and State Trends," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 47, No. 26 (October 25, 1999), Table 2; and unpublished tabulations from NCHS. **1996 data:** CDC, NCHS, "Declines in Teenage Birth Rates, 1991-1997: National and State Patterns," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 47, No. 12 (December 17, 1998), Table 4; and unpublished tabulations from the NCHS. **1995 data:** CDC, "State-Specific Birth Rates for Teenagers—United States, 1990-1996," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Vol. 46, No. 36 (September 12, 1997), pp. 837–842, and unpublished tabulations from NCHS. **1994 data:** NCHS, "Recent Declines in Teenage Birth Rates in the United States: Variations by State, 1990-94," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 45, No. 5, Supplement (December 19, 1996), Table 4, and unpublished tabulations from NCHS. **1990 through 1993 data:** Child Trends, Inc., *Facts at a Glance*, (Washington, DC: 1996). **Population Statistics:** U.S. Census Bureau, data from Population Division.

Criteria for Selecting KIDS COUNT Indicators

Over the past several years, a set of criteria has been developed to select the statistical indicators used in the national *KIDS COUNT Data Book* to measure change over time and to rank the states. These criteria are described below.

1. Data must be from a reliable source. All of the indicator data used in this book come from U.S. government statistical agencies. Most of the data have been published or released to the public in some other form before we use them.

2. The statistical indicator must be available and consistent over time. Changes in methodologies, practices, or policies may affect year-to-year comparability. Program and administrative data are particularly vulnerable to changes in policies or program administration, resulting in data that are not comparable across states or over time.

3. The statistical indicator must be available and consistent across all states. In practical terms, this means data collected by the federal government or some other national organization. Much of the data collected by states may be accurate and reliable, and may be useful for accessing change over time in a single state, but unless all of the states follow the same data collection and reporting procedures, the statistics are not likely to be comparable across states.

4. The statistical indicator should reflect a salient outcome or measure of well-being. We focus on outcome measures rather than programmatic or service data (such as dollars spent on education or welfare costs), which are not always related to the actual well-being of children.

5. The statistical indicator must be easily understandable to the public. We are trying to reach an educated lay public, not academic scholars or researchers. Measures that are too complex or esoteric cannot be communicated effectively.

6. The statistical indicator must have a relatively unambiguous interpretation. If the value of an indicator changes, we want to be sure there is widespread agreement that this is a good thing (or a bad thing) for kids.

7. There should be a high probability that the measure will continue to be produced in the near future. We want to establish a series of indicators that can be produced year after year in order to track changes in the well-being of children. Data collected only at one point in time don't serve this purpose.

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www.aap.org

American Federation of Teachers
www.aft.org

American School Health Association
www.ashaweb.org

Big Brothers Big Sisters of America
www.BBBSA.org

Boys & Girls Clubs of America
www.bgca.org

Center for Disabilities Studies/
College of Human Resources,
Education and Public Policy
www.udel.edu/chep/cds/index/html

Center for the Prevention
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www.cpsv.org

Child Welfare League of America—
Southern Regional Office
www.cwla.org

Children's Health Council
www.childrenshealthcouncil.org

CHILDSPAN
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Corporation for National Service/National
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Council of Chief State School Officers
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Council of Professional Associations
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Family Voices
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Institute for Educational Leadership
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March of Dimes
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National Association for the
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www.naeyc.org

National Association of Children's
Hospitals & Related Institutions
www.childrenshospitals.net

National Association of
Elementary School Principals
www.naesp.org

National Association of
Partners in Education
www.partnersineducation.org

National Black Child Development Institute
www.nbcdi.org

National Center for Fathering
www.fathers.com

National Child Care Association (NCCA)
www.nccanet.org

National Child Care
Information Center (NCCIC)
(800) 616-2242

National Dropout Prevention Center
www.dropoutprevention.org

National Education Association
www.nea.org

National Perinatal Association
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National School Boards Association
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The Annie E. Casey Foundation is a private charitable organization dedicated to helping build better futures for disadvantaged children in the United States. It was established in 1948 by Jim Casey, one of the founders of United Parcel Service, and his siblings who named the Foundation in honor of their mother.

The primary mission of the Foundation is to foster public policies, human service reforms and community supports that more effectively meet the needs of today's vulnerable children and families. In pursuit of this goal, the Foundation makes grants that help states, cities and communities fashion more innovative, cost effective responses to these needs.

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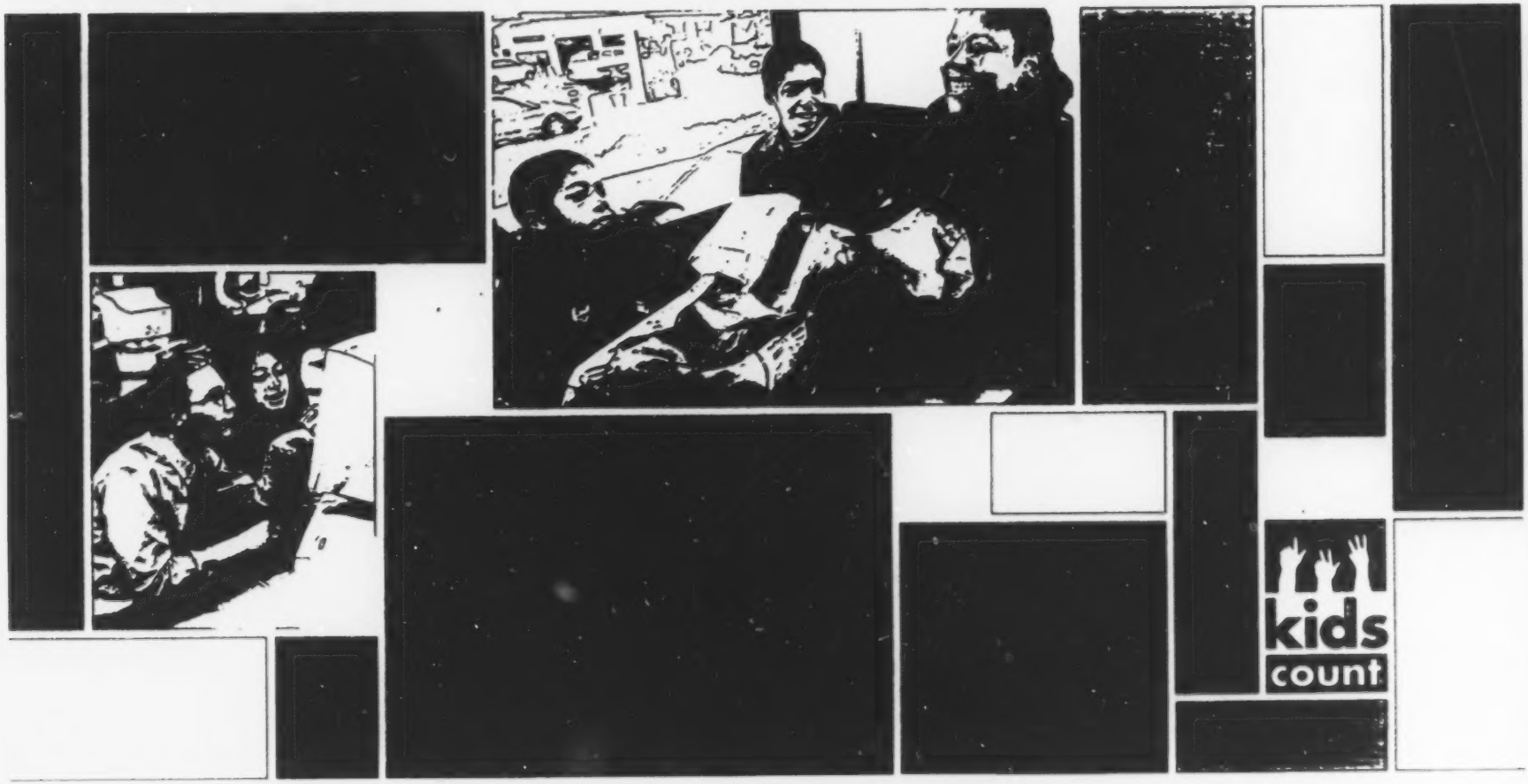

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